

South Moluccans Fear Terrorists Will Force Reprisals in Indonesia

By David A. Andelman
AMBON, Molucca Islands, May 26 (NYT).—Those terrorists in Holland are stupid," a Moluccan student said.

They "will only hurt us," he added, saying that he feared that terrorism in the Moluccas by South Moluccans trying to win independence for their island homeland from Indonesia would lead to a new roundup in these islands by Indonesian authorities. Less than three years ago, a similar action in the Netherlands touched off such a sweep, with scores detained.

Fears of reprisals are widespread in this provincial capital, which was leveled by Indonesian bombs and artillery 25 years ago during a short-lived revolt by South Moluccans led by the Ambonese.

Thousands of Ambonese have been arrested in the last two decades and feelings of bitterness toward the ruling Javanese persist. There is animosity between the Moluccans and the officials from the principal Indonesian island of Java who hold the best jobs and control the military, police, the courts and the economy.

Speaking of the nutmeg, cloves and other products that were responsible for the Moluccans being known as the spice islands, C.A. Loppies, the top Ambonese assistant to the Javanese governor, said:

"There are many riches here. Yet they all go into someone else's pockets." Ambonese complain that last year the central government in Jakarta spent less than \$4 million for development for the Moluccas, a province consisting of more than 1,000 islands, with a population of one million persons at the eastern end of the Indonesian archipelago.

The islands are in two groups: The North Moluccas, which extend north and south, include Halmahera, the largest island, with an area of 8,780 square miles, nearly as large as New Jersey. The South Moluccas, which lie in an arc, include Ambon, the island with the capital, although it has an area of only 314 square miles.

Ambon, which is 34 miles long and 10 miles wide, has never had a road around it. Islanders have pleaded for one since 1953 because thousands of villagers at the north end have no way to take their rich vegetable harvests to market.

Living Costs High
Living costs here are the highest in Indonesia and among the highest in the underdeveloped world. It costs \$35 a week to feed an average family of six-four times the rate in Jakarta. A shirt costs \$3, a day's wage for Mr. Loppies, who is a senior civil servant, but nearly a week's earnings for the average Moluccan farmer.

But far more than economics fuels the bitterness of the Moluccan people. "There's no question we are second-class citizens in our own homeland," said a young graduate of the local Pattimura University who left two years ago in frustration and returned last week on a vacation.

Mr. Loppies agreed. "There is different justice for Ambonese in the courts, the justice system that is controlled from Jakarta," he said. "They are all suspicious of us. We are just like, for years, your blacks in America were."

For more than 20 years there has been no Ambonese governor. There has never been an Ambonese commander of the huge military garrison whose barracks line the main road.

Increasing Conflicts
It is a problem that each year grows more acute throughout Indonesia—the increasing conflicts between the widely disparate races, nationalities and cultures bound together only by centralized rule from Java, on which 80 million of Indonesia's 135 million people live.

The Javanese arrived here shortly after Indonesia declared its independence and after President Sukarno decided in 1950 that the entire archipelago should come under the rule of Jakarta. Ambon still bears the scars of those early years. "I remember it well, and so do most of my friends. The 375 planes, that's how many we counted, they leveled the town with their bombs until it looked like an airstrip," said an elderly Ambonese.

The guerrilla movement quickly spread through the Moluccas afterwards. Thousands of supposed separatists were rounded up or chased into the jungles of nearby islands. Hundreds of others were put to death for collaboration with what became known as the "R.M.S." or the Republic of the South Moluccas. It is this early group, it seems, that the terrorists in the Netherlands today take as their spiritual forebears.

It was about that time, too, that thousands of Moluccans, particularly those from Ambon who now form the core of the 40,000 South Moluccans in the Netherlands, left their homes and went to Amsterdam. Families and friends split at that time.

Longtime residents say that life in Ambon has not changed much since it was rebuilt after the Indonesian bombing. There is little industry. The cloves and nutmeg have to be sent a thousand miles eastward to Java for processing and sale. The local merchants say most of the profits seem somehow to go to the Chinese or Javanese middlemen.

Record Turnout
Labor scored major gains in the industrial centers, rolling up more than half the votes in Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

Most of the attention during the campaign focused on economic issues, including widespread unemployment and an 8.5-per-cent annual inflation rate. An estimated 200,000 persons—5.1 per cent of the Dutch work force—are unemployed.

Nine million Dutch voters, a record 87 per cent of those eligible, went to the polls yesterday in the first parliamentary election since 1972.

9 Bridge Workers Drown
LIMA, May 26 (Reuters).—Nine workers were drowned when a bridge they were building on a river in eastern Peru was swept away by swirling waters, reports here said. The accident happened yesterday on the Marañon River, 420 kilometers east of Lima.

Soviet-Japan Pact
TOKYO, May 26 (Reuters).—Soviet Foreign Trade Minister Nikolai Patolichev arrived here today for a one-week visit to sign a five-year trade and payments agreement with Japan.

Den Uyl Makes Major Gains In Record Netherlands Voting
THE HAGUE, May 26 (AP).—Premier Joop den Uyl and his Labor party were the big winners in yesterday's election, which produced a record vote, but the task of forming a new government was delayed by the crisis over the detention of at least 160 hostages by South Moluccan

exiles in the north of the Netherlands. Mr. den Uyl met with key Cabinet ministers to discuss the plight of 111 children and teachers being held in a schoolhouse at Bovensmilde and of an estimated 55 hostages on a hijacked train near Assen.

The Labor party reinforced its position in the 150-member parliament by winning 53 seats, 10 more than in 1972. The Laborites seemed likely to continue as the basis for a left-of-center coalition. Labor has governed in partnership with the Christian Democratic bloc since the last election.

Christian Democrats—consisting of one Roman Catholic and two Protestant parties—took 48 seats, one more than last time. The rightist Liberal party won 28 seats, for a gain of six. Small parties, which generally lost representation, garnered the remaining 30 seats.

Gunmen Free 3 Children
The hostages were hastily loaded onto a trolley, which two plainclothesmen pulled on ropes toward the train.

The trolley carried soup, coffee boxes of oranges and apples and in Assen, Justice Minister, officials said that both groups of hostages would have hot food tonight.

Crown Princess Beatrix made a surprise visit tonight to Bovensmilde to talk with the parents of the children.

There was bitter talk of reprisals among the villagers in Bovensmilde, where South Moluccans make up about half of the 3,000 population.

Many South Moluccan parents in the area stopped sending their children to school.

"We're already being threatened by Dutch people in our own homes and by telephone," said a Moluccan student leader in Assen. "The hostility is becoming unbearable. Our children are facing it at school, the older ones get it at work."

He said the Moluccans have formed their own defense groups.

On his way to London yesterday Mr. Young said that everyone is a racist but that some people, such as Russian and Swedes, are lighter racists than others.

"It's impossible not to be a racist if you talk of racism as ethnicity," he said. "Nobody is immune. I'm only saying that overcoming cultural difficulties and cultural insecurity is something you have to work at very consciously."

"It's no moral judgment. The worst racists in the world are the Russians. They have no experience with it."

"The Swedes are terrible racists," he said in response to a question. "They have an ideology which makes them very humanitarian and liberal, but when the crunch comes the black in Sweden is treated just like the black in Queens [New York City]."

In Stockholm, a Swedish foreign official said today that there were no immediate plans to comment on Mr. Young's statement.

"We want to know a bit more if we are going to comment on this at all," said Lars Rohmberg. The report on Mr. Young's comments was well played in the Swedish press. One Stockholm newspaper put it on the front page, but there were no editorial comments.

Irritation in Queens
NEW YORK, May 26 (Reuters).—Donald Mannes, president of the New York Borough of Queens, is annoyed that Mr. Young compared racism in Sweden to that in Queens. Mr. Mannes said last night that the comment sounded like "another off-the-cuff remark and he [Mr. Young] should take it back."

Cuba Sending Army Advisers to Ethiopia
(Continued from Page 1) most of the territory and many of the smaller towns.

This army, which may eventually number more than 100,000 "warrior peasants," is also expected to be used against the forces of the anti-Marxist Ethiopian Democratic Union, which has seized control of most of Begemdir Province in northwest Ethiopia.

The peasant army has been organized to bolster the regular standing force of more than 50,000 troops. The morale and discipline of the regular army are shaken by the continuing revolution in Ethiopia since the Emperor Haile Selassie in September, 1974, and by the long war in Eritrea.

The Cubans are likely to find that the conflict in Ethiopia is far different from that in Angola. Unlike the Angolans, the Ethiopians have traditionally produced tough soldiers.

The Eritrean guerrillas, who operate in rugged mountainous terrain, have proven even tougher than the army troops despite the Ethiopian Army's superiority in weapons and air power. The guerrillas have been conducting the war for almost 16 years, and now outnumber the army forces there.

The Somali insurgents in the Ogaden region, which covers perhaps one-third of Ethiopia, are also tough and well-armed.

For these reasons, Western defense attaches in Addis Ababa tend to doubt that the presence of a few hundred Cuban military advisers would dramatically change the course of the war in either Eritrea or Ogaden.

Whether the Ethiopian military government can crush the secessionist movements through sheer force of numbers with the peasant army is also questionable.

In addition to providing military advisers for the peasant army, Cuba is expected to become involved in the personal security corps of Col. Mengistu. A large apartment building has been cleared of its residents and is thought to be the residence chosen for the Cubans attached to Col. Mengistu's security corps and to the Central Army Command.

U.S. Cautions Cuba
WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—The State Department, captioned Breton Fishermen Keep Ferry Out

PLYMOUTH, England, May 26 (Reuters).—About 200 weary French schoolchildren stranded aboard a French-owned ferry here today as fishermen continued to blockade the port of Roscoff in Brittany.

The ferry Cornouailles left for Roscoff from Plymouth yesterday morning but had to turn back. Breton fishermen, angry at the arrest of one of their colleagues by a British Navy patrol, had strung more than 50 vessels across the entrance of Roscoff's port to press for better French naval protection.

By midday the 324 passengers had been on board the Cornouailles for more than 28 hours. Paul Burns, general manager of Brittany Ferries which owns the ferry, said: "We will depart for France only when we have a guarantee of access to the port. We will now ask the French to determine some way of repatriating these children."

Fierce Battles Rage In South of Lebanon
BEIRUT, May 26 (UPI).—The fiercest battles in two months raged in south Lebanon for the third day today between Palestinian guerrillas and Israeli-supported Christian rightists.

Fighting raged in Khiam, Beal Es Saqi, Bial and Kawakeb swapped heavy artillery, machine-gun and tank fire with Christians in Marjayoun and Kfeif, according to reports. Four persons were reported killed and 11 wounded, and at least 20 homes were destroyed in the shelling.

Cosmos-912 Aloft
MOSCOW, May 26 (UPI).—Cosmos-912 was launched today.



Andrew Young with David Owen outside the foreign secretary's residence in London.

'Might Be More Rational' Than Ethiopians Young Optimistic on Cuba Advisers

LONDON, May 26 (AP).—Ambassador Andrew Young said today that the Cuban advisers who reportedly have arrived in Ethiopia "might be a little more rational" than the Ethiopians and help stop the bloodshed there.

Mr. Young addressed a news conference outside the foreign secretary's official residence after a meeting with Foreign Secretary David Owen. The U.S. ambassador to the UN left London and arrived in Washington tonight to report on his eight-day African tour to the Carter administration.

When asked to comment on reports that 50 Cuban advisers were in Ethiopia, whose leftist military rulers have taken a strong pro-Moscow line, Mr. Young replied, "The State Department has expressed grave concern about that and I guess that's what I should do, too."

Asked if he said that "from the heart," Mr. Young said: "No, I really don't, because they're killing people right and left [in Ethiopia]. I guess I think maybe the Cubans might be a little more rational than Ethiopians at this point."

"It depends what they advise. If the Cuban advice can stop the killings it might be a very good thing. If the Cuban advisers escalate the killing, it would be terrible."

There reportedly are bloody internal struggles in Ethiopia among the military rulers, rightist militants and Eritrean separatists. Of his talks with Mr. Owen, Mr. Young said that they "saw an amazing amount of agreement—certainly total agreement on objectives—and a willingness to work out the details and several contingency plans that will prepare us for anything that might happen."

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Carter, on Begin Leadership Sees Hardliners Easing Vie

(Continued from Page 1) help explore possibilities for an agreement. He noted that the so-called "Rogers plan," spelling out terms for a Middle East peace and put forward by Secretary of State William Rogers in 1969, had actually set back the possibility of a settlement.

No Control
Mr. Carter emphatically ruled out any possibility of the United States trying to dictate the terms of an agreement. "We have no control over anyone in the Middle East. We don't want control over anyone in the Middle East," he declared.

Mr. Carter also said that the hard-line attitude not only of Mr. Begin but also of some Arab leaders would have to be modified, a reference to bellicose statements from Egyptian leaders following the Likud victory. "All sides of this discussion have to yield to some degree to accomplish the purposes of their own people," he said.

The President said that he would, in the near future, invite Mr. Begin to Washington so that the Israeli leader could become more closely acquainted with the views of Mr. Carter, Congress and the U.S. people. The President added that he hoped many of the questions raised by Mr. Begin's victory could be answered during those talks.

On the arms limitation talks, Mr. Carter said that "there was a great deal of harmony" at the Geneva session, in contrast to the Moscow talks earlier this year.

In answer to a question, the President said that "there was a sincere effort on the part of the Soviets and ourselves to explore conflicting positions" and work out the sequence for agreement. Mr. Carter then outlined what he called the "three basic elements" of a SALT-2 agreement. They included a pact lasting through 1985 "ratifying in effect those elements from Vladivostok on which agreement was reached without dispute" and a short-term agreement in which temporary solutions to controversial issues might be included, "giving us more bargaining time."

This interim agreement would "hopefully include" restraints on the biggest Soviet missiles, the U.S. Cruise missile and the Soviet Backfire bomber. Finally, a mutual commitment, in writing, to pursue drastic substantial reductions, which he advocated as an alternative in Moscow, leading to a much more comprehensive, much more effective, much more needed, SALT-3 agreement.

However, the President emphasized that the Geneva talks were only exploratory in nature and no new proposals were put forward by either side.

But while "substantial" differences remain between the Soviet Union and the United States, Mr. Carter said, "the attitudes were much better and in that way it was an upbeat meeting."

Later, during an informal session with reporters, Mr. Carter said that he was not considering any moratorium on the Cruise missile, a major source of controversy during the SALT negotiations.

On the subject of U.S. troop withdrawals from South Korea and the recall of Gen. Singlaub, Mr. Carter said that his administration has considered the pullouts carefully and decided on a four-to-five year phased withdrawal of U.S. ground forces but would leave in place "adequate"

intelligence, and naval air power, to make clear to U.S. North Korea, China and the Viet Union that the U.S. commitment to South Korea is still there. The President explained that had never been U.S. policy to keep U.S. troops in South Korea on a permanent basis and that, in 1970-71, a division pulled out. He added that administration had full confidence in the ability of the Koreans to defend themselves.

The President said that Gen. Singlaub made the call in a newspaper interview the withdrawals were carried out would result in war, he admitted "a very serious breach of the propriety that ought to be among military officers' policy has been made."

Dayan Tak Likud Offe
(Continued from Page 1) of Mr. Dayan's contempt for the Likud convention.

It has been reported that Mr. Dayan would not attend the Likud party head Mr. Begin that the party would hold a referendum to make any move toward a union of the West Bank, it would reflect the plea of Mr. Dayan demanded a referendum from Labor that a government would not give territory on the West Bank out first taking its case people.

In a telephone interview Mr. Dayan would neither deny nor deny the report would say only that Mr. Begin "discussed" it with Mr. Begin's policies violating my own principles.

Mr. Dayan said that a government of the Likud would say whether he would the Labor party or give Knesset seats, would be upon later.

The Labor party feel Mr. Dayan is under a moral obligation to give up his seat from Likud law, only the minister has to be a member of the Knesset.

An extra seat could prove important to the Likud ever, as it would increase plurality and, therefore, strengthen its hand in negotiations with other parties.

Although the DMC also received assurances that it would not annex the West Bank without a referendum, the doves fear that a Likud government would take such line in negotiations that it toward peace might prove able. Mr. Dayan's appeal will not reassure this.

The Shitni party, which with the Democratic Movement to form the DMC, came into being as a result of the war protest that demanded resignation of Mr. Dayan was then defense minister. Rumors abound that Mr. Dayan would take such line in negotiations that it toward peace might prove able. Mr. Dayan's appeal will not reassure this.

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One good Scotch...

White Horse Fine Old Scotch Whisky

ESTAB. 1745

...deserves another

Logan De Luxe Scotch Whisky

ESTAB. 1745

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Issues Denied

Regime Again Accused of Torture, Murder Tactics

By Graham Hovey

WASHINGTON, May 26 (NYT).—The Chilean government has been accused in a new report by the American Commission on Human Rights of continuing outbursts of arbitrary arrests, torture and murder of Chileans suspected of being its

age report, made available by the New York Times, is on three years on Chile, prepared by the organization of American states in Grenada next to the organization's for-

page reply, also for in by the Grenada. He denied the charges. It was striving to ensure laws on human rights to be given "the he don't" by the other governments. all picture drawn by report is one of con-

of Wings rivet SST ted by Tass

May 26 (WP).—The Soviet airliner, Tu-144, only been fitted out with set of extra "in the middle part elage," according to agency. the qualification is because neither the Aviation Industry nor explain the report. long-troubled plane ure sets of wings, in main delta wings and extendible ones, called a back of the cockpit. t modification of the d confirm suspicious aircraft experts that has design flaws.

st SST started flying n its British-French Concorde, but it has deadlines for enter- ger service. A proto- SST, modified from rison, crashed in Pa- killing 13 persons. e has it made its de- of 4,000 miles, in a taborovsk in February, as is known, it never t the 140 passengers it ed to fly. Besides ex- 4 consumption, it re- suffers from in-flight

President Salvador Allende in 1973.

It added that 100 persons, or about 20 per cent of all those known to have been detained by the authorities last week, have disappeared. Since August, the report said, there has been a pronounced decline in the number of detainees and in disappearances, but "these have not ceased."

The Chilean government has generally denied any direct knowledge of the missing persons. However, it has often cited in explanation of the disappearances the only known issue of a publication in Argentina and Brazil that listed 118 Chilean exiles it said "had killed each other in ideological combat."

Chile has denied accusations that it arranged for the publication, known as Lea, in order to have alibis for the disappearances of many of its political opponents. Chilean officials said they have information that the publication was Communist-financed.

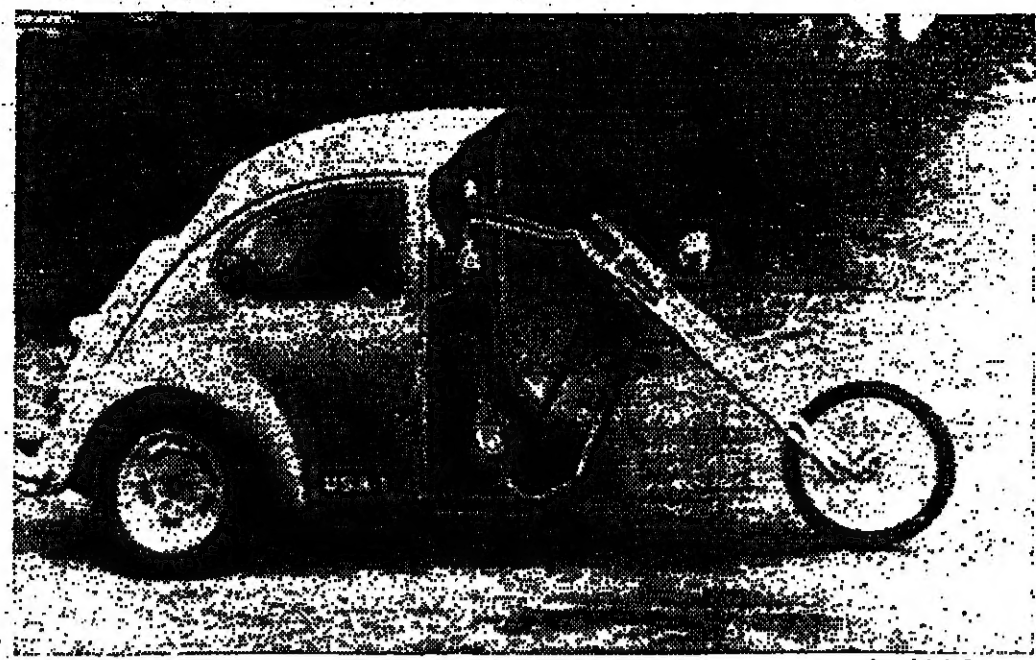
But Argentine authorities said that no such combat between Chileans could have taken place of it is supposed to have occurred without their knowledge. The commission concluded that the publication's report was fiction.

"This information seems to have been invented by unknown persons," the report said. "Nevertheless, the government of Chile continues to base itself on this list as an explanation for the disappearance of these persons."

The OAS report charges that, in violation of the law, agents of Chile's security police, known as DINA, continue to make arrests without identifying themselves or producing warrants. It comments that their interrogations of political prisoners continue until they are "compelled to the satisfaction of DINA."

Israeli Shoots 2 Dead, Then Kills Himself

JERUSALEM, May 26 (AP).—An employee of the Tourism Ministry, a war veteran with a history of mental illness, ran amok with a pistol in ministry offices this morning, killing two persons and wounding two others before he shot himself to death, the ministry spokesman said. Michael Gidron identified the gunman as Moshe Zarsar, about 30. He said that Mr. Zarsar had been wounded in the 1967 Middle East war and suffered from epilepsy and recurrent depression. He worked as a dispatcher in the stores section, Mr. Gidron said.



THINGAMAJIG—This contraption was built by a man near Akron, Ohio, from parts of a 1968 Volkswagen and Triumph motorcycle. The vehicle is registered as a motorcycle and, amazingly so, it can reach a speed of 100 miles an hour.

Visit Could Sting Junta in Chile

Mondale and Frei Discuss Human Rights

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—Vice-President Mondale met yesterday with former Chilean President Eduardo Frei, a political figure that could have widespread repercussions in Latin America.

Mr. Frei, 66, is a leader of the Christian Democratic party, which was outlawed in March after Chile's military rulers accused it of anti-government plots. Some said the decision to allow the Frei meeting was made by President Carter despite strong opposition within the State Department.

Liberals, including the Rev. Theodore Hesburgh, president of Notre Dame University, Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D-Minn., and Sol Linowitz, a Panama Canal negotiator, pressed for the meeting, a source said.

Opponents reportedly feared it would antagonize the rightist generals who rule Chile, and provoke retaliation against subordinate Christian Democrats or others.

Presidential press secretary

WASPs Ask Equality In Veteran Benefits

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—About 60 of the 1,087 women who flew military planes during World War II today demanded the veterans' benefits male pilots automatically received. The Women Air Force Service Pilots—WASPs—told the Senate Veterans Affairs Committee they were promised, but never received, commissions in the Army Air Corps when they joined up.

Carter Is Accused Of 'Politicizing' 5 Envoy Posts

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UPI).—An organization of foreign service officers said today that five Carter administration ambassadorial appointments went to incompetents.

The American Foreign Service Association, which represents career diplomats in bargaining with the State Department, said five of 18 non-career appointees appear to be unqualified.

The group urged Mr. Carter to withdraw three names that have not been confirmed:

Marvin Warner, as ambassador to Switzerland, Milton Wolf, (Austria) and Sally Shelton, (El Salvador). Anne Cox Chambers (Belgium) and Philip Austin (Australia) have already had their confirmation hearings.

The organization said, "These nominees appear to fit the classic description of a political ambassador which candidate Jimmy Carter attacked so vehemently during the campaign and promised the American people he would never appoint if elected President. Bleeding, rich incompetents sitting there as ambassadors for making political contributions."

adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski also was present.

Mr. Frei, 66, was elected in 1964. Congressional investigations nine years later revealed that the United States spent \$3 million in a covert campaign to defeat Frei's Marxist opponent, Salvador Allende. Mr. Frei and his party denied having accepted U.S. funds.

Mr. Allende was elected in 1970 despite further efforts by the CIA. Mr. Frei tacitly accepted the coup that overthrew Allende in 1973.

The Christian Democratic leader now is the greatest political threat to the government of Gen. Augusto Pinochet.

The meeting with Mr. Mondale is expected to boost Mr. Frei's political position in Chile.

Milan Police Hold 22 in Kidnap Plots

MILAN, May 26 (Reuters).—Police said today they had broken up two cooperating kidnap gangs with Mafia connections and charged 22 persons.

Milan police identified the leaders as Antonio Fariano, 22, and Antonio Trichilo, 42.

Two men abducted earlier this month, Giuseppe Soari, 59, and Angelo Galli, 44, were freed, police said.

Police believe the gangs were involved in at least five Milan kidnappings.

IMF Role on Loans a Factor

Peru Seen Set for Austerity To Ease Its Economic Crisis

LIMA, May 26 (Reuters).—Peru is facing its worst economic crisis since a group of leftist army officers seized power nine years ago and launched social reforms unparalleled in South America.

President Francisco Morales Bermudez, who took over from the more radical Gen. Juan Velasco Alvarado in a palace coup in August of 1975, is apparently set to impose harsh measures to put his country of 16 million on the road to recovery.

The 56-year-old President won a comfortable vote of confidence when the heads of the armed forces decided that he should remain in the presidential palace after he is automatically retired from the army next January.

The army's decision followed a series of rumors that there were serious disagreements among members of the ruling junta over what to do about the economy.

The rumors were triggered by the recent visit here of a mission from the International Monetary Fund and the tough measures it demanded from the government as a condition for granting Peru a large standby credit.

The mission was reported to have told the government to hold

inflation down to 15 per cent this year, as against a target of 25 per cent and an actual rate of 45 per cent last year.

It also suggested that a low ceiling be put on government expenditure and that there be a reduction of subsidies on staples, a harsh devaluation of the sol, a rise in the price of gasoline and increased taxation.

The government-controlled daily press did not mention the mission's presence here in Lima.

But the package was denounced as "extravagant" by the Lima Chamber of Commerce while the five highest executives of the central bank wrote a letter of protest to Economy and Finance Minister Luis Barua Castaneda.

The officials, including bank president Carlos Santistevan, asked the government to resist IMF pressure and argued that people with low incomes would be hardest hit.

As anti-IMF feelings were at their peak, persistent rumors swept Lima of an impending army coup against President Morales and of the imminent dismissal of Mr. Barua.

But both remain at their posts and there are indications that the government is ready to bow to some of the IMF demands.

The nation's foreign debt is \$3.5 billion, according to figures issued by the IMF. Interest and capital payments this year are expected to be well over \$700 million.

The government last year obtained a loan of \$400 million from U.S., European and Japanese banks in support of its balance-of-payments deficit. It was hoping to get new loans this year but the banks told Peru that they would provide the cash only if it first obtained a standby credit from the IMF.

Last June there was a 30-per cent devaluation of the sol, and there have been about 50 minor readjustments of the local currency in the last eight months in a program designed to help Peru negotiate further loans and boost exports.

Adding to the already gloomy

Danes Plan Session On Economic Policy

COPENHAGEN, May 26 (Reuters).—Danish Premier Anker Joergensen yesterday announced a special session of parliament in August to deal with unemployment and economic policy.

His call followed a report by the semi-official economic council that described Denmark's economic prospects as worse than at any time since World War II.

U.S. Bars A-Arms From Caribbean

WASHINGTON, May 26 (UPI).—President Carter today signed a treaty committing the United States to keep nuclear weapons out of its military bases in the Caribbean—including Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Panama Canal Zone.

Mr. Carter signed and sent to the Senate for ratification the 1967 Tlatelolco treaty, which established Latin America and the Caribbean as a nuclear-free zone. It was the first treaty of its kind in history.

Other nations eligible to adhere to Protocol 1 of the treaty are Britain, France and the Netherlands, which have territories in the Americas. Britain and Holland have already done so. France has not. Twenty-one Latin American nations have signed the treaty.

picture, the government announced recently that anchovy fishing was being suspended because of a lack of the fish in Peruvian waters, normally among the richest in the world. Anchovies account for a quarter of Peru's foreign currency earnings.

But there are some healthy economic prospects. Copper production this year should reach 400,000 tons and if world prices rise, Peru could enjoy a new copper boom.

By next month, oil will be flowing over the Andes through an 850-kilometer pipeline from the rich Amazon fields, where there are proven reserves of 540 million barrels. Peru then hopes to be self-sufficient and ultimately become an oil exporter.

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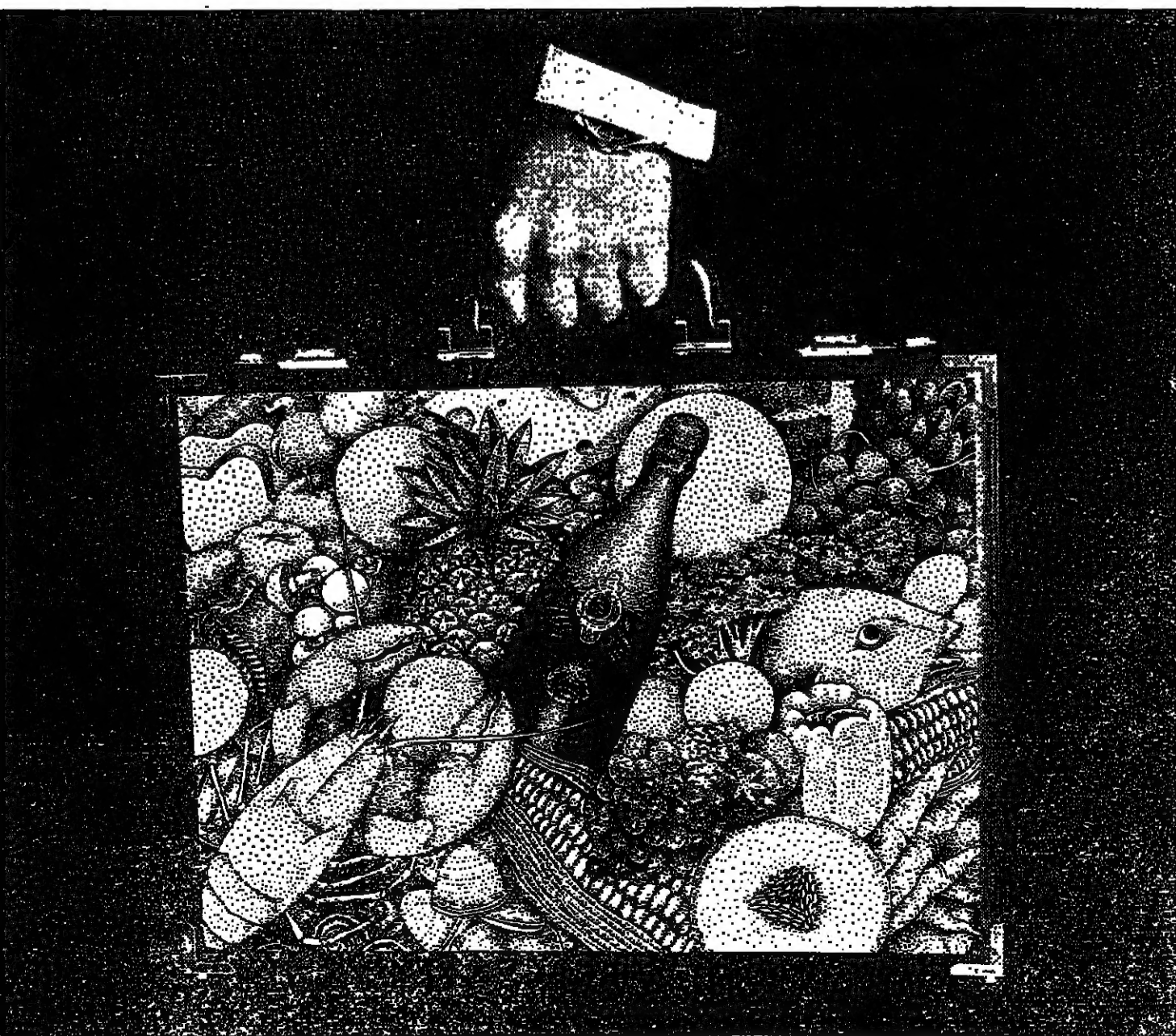
It takes a touch of experience to show New York to Aunt Liz.

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Levesque Rejects Scare Tactics on Quebec

By Kenneth Reich

MONTREAL, May 26.—An independent Quebec would be a moderately run good neighbor of both the United States and the rest of Canada, despite "scare propaganda" to the contrary, the province's separatist premier, René Levesque, said in an interview.

Mr. Levesque added that he believes a vote for independence

in a projected Quebec referendum would be followed by an arrangement of economic and other issues that would be advantageous to all.

But the 55-year-old Quebec leader left no doubt that he believes in supremacy for the French language and culture in an independent Quebec state. He suggested that English-speaking and other minorities who could not adjust to this would "find it necessary to leave."

More than 1 million of Quebec's present population of about 6 million people are not primarily French-speaking.

Out to Affirm Rights
"We're not out to get them," Mr. Levesque said. "We're not out to beat them over the head. But we're sure as hell out to affirm our own rights."

"I've lived in a society where in job promotion, in language requirements and things like that, discrimination has always been against the 'French-speaking' majority and that's what we're out to correct."

Mr. Levesque strongly defended his administration's Bill 1 which proposes a new charter for the French language in Quebec. It would require that French be spoken in places of employment, in the courts and in government meetings and would allow for fines of \$25 to \$500 for those found guilty of a first offense.

The bill has been sharply criticized in both the English-

speaking and immigrant communities, which in the Montreal metropolitan area total more than a third of the population.

Mr. Levesque said that he recognized "there might be some people who can't stand the case of a majority, which we are in Quebec, the French-speaking people, a majority asserting itself."

"But hopefully, I think most people will find a way to adjust and accompany this kind of evolution."

Scare Propaganda
"If you look at Bill 1 and you look a little further than the scare headlines and the scare propaganda, all of it, or at least practically all of it, I'm sure, can be assessed as just the affirmation of the rights of the majority."

"Where else in the world will you find a minority... which is English-speaking here, with a tax-supported school system from grade school, even from kindergarten, to university?" he asked.

The English-speaking minority, he said, "has also through history built such a strong position in the media, in industrial and commercial property, in fact a sort of dominant position inside (our) society."

He said, "That's what we're out to correct."

Mr. Levesque blamed "the very pessimistic and negative songs being sung" by Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau and his colleagues for leading some to believe that an effort to effect Quebec's independence could lead to serious disruptions and even violence.

And he blamed English-Canadian spokesmen, whom he did not identify, for spreading what he called the canard that an independent Quebec could drift toward the left and perhaps even invite the Russians or other foreign interests into North America in a military way.

North Americans, Too
"Good Lord," Mr. Levesque said, "we're North Americans, we're part of North America and we're very aware... that that kind of intervention would be a serious thing."

He said: "It is a God-given right to be hostile to the evolution of Quebec. But some of the crappiest—there's no other word—the crappiest propaganda which is being spread around, some reaching the United States, about the future of Quebec, to me is one of the gratuitous insults to share the St. Lawrence Seaway as a trade artery on the same peaceful basis as at present."

Swiss Poll Indicates VAT Plan Will Fail
ZURICH, May 26 (AP).—Sweeping tax reform, designed to boost Switzerland's federal revenues by 2.5 billion francs (\$1 billion), is likely to be rejected in a national referendum June 12, a public opinion poll suggests.

The independent weekly Weltwoche said of 1,006 Swiss voters polled, 46 per cent said they would reject the value-added tax while only 27 per cent said they were in favor of the government's proposal. Another 27 per cent was undecided. The 10-per-cent tax would replace a 5.6-per-cent sales tax.



René Levesque

known in Canada and has never worried anyone.

"In fact, we're trying to be in the sort of mainstream... when you look at the requirements, the needs, that are foreseeable in any society, any modern society, it's obvious that you can't go back to the 19th century. We'd be dodging. But on the other hand, we're certainly not going to change the world from a modest base like Quebec."

"We're I think, a center-left party and a center-left government which is more or less attuned to what I think is the drift of civilization right now."

Mr. Levesque added that an independent Quebec would join cordially with the remainder of Canada and the United States to continue to share the St. Lawrence Seaway as a trade artery on the same peaceful basis as at present.

Encouragement Seen
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Mexico Aide Faults Carter Plan on Aliens

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, May 26 (NYT).—Mexico's leading expert on illegal migration to the United States has sharply criticized the Carter administration's plans to deal with the problem and has warned that its "myopic policy" could lead to disastrous consequences for both the United States and Mexico.

"The United States is looking at illegal Mexican migration as if it were simply a domestic problem," said Jorge Bustamante, an academic who has advised successive Mexican governments on the problem. "The Carter administration isn't even considering the impact of its unilateral decision on our economy, and above all, on the border regions."

President Carter has still to announce his policy toward illegal migration. But it is expected to include an amnesty for illegal aliens with several years' residence in the United States, new legislation to penalize employers who in the future hire aliens they know to be illegally there and a strengthening of the Border Patrol to curb the flow of Mexicans sneaking into the United States.

The six-month-old government of President Jose Lopez Portillo has withheld comment on the U.S. plans, but this was believed one of the issues discussed at yesterday's meeting in Washington between Mexican Foreign Minister Santiago Rosi and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

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Mr. Bustamante's fear is that such a policy would not only aggravate Mexico's economic problems but, with increased border surveillance, would also create a vast army of reserve unemployed in the overcrowded and run-down Mexican border towns, spawning huge new slums and feeding the crime and violence that have already become serious problems in the region.

The population of Mexico's border towns has doubled to 3 million over the last 15 years, with most of the inhabitants living in shantytowns within a mile of the United States. The rapid and chaotic growth of the towns is expected to continue, however, as unemployment in Mexico drives growing numbers of people to seek jobs in or near the United States.

Mr. Bustamante, who six years ago crossed into the United States as an illegal alien as part of his research into the problem, recognized that Mr. Carter is under great pressure from organized labor in the United States to tackle the issue.

"There is a growing mood of hostility toward Mexican migrants," he noted. "All this talk of a 'silent invasion' has helped Americans associate such problems as unemployment, taxation and crime with illegal aliens. People are increasingly convinced that the Mexican migration is an evil that has to be eradicated."

"Simple" Approach
"It's all so simple," he went on. "There are 6.7 million Mexicans out of work and they say there are 8 million illegal Mexicans in the U.S. So get rid of the Mexicans and you've got rid of unemployment."

But the 39-year-old researcher at the Colegio de Mexico insists that the Carter administration's response to the problem is based on several false premises:

• That there are 6 million Mexican illegals in the United States. He believes the number is much lower. That it is impossible for U.S. or Mexican authorities to make an accurate estimate.

• That Mexicans are away from Americans. That most illegal aliens are low-paid menial workers. That illegal migrants burden on U.S. taxpayers claims that extensive research shows that 85 per cent of migrants pay income tax.

• That illegals enter the United States on a seasonal basis and longer than one year. Proposed amnesty would include only illegal residents of the United States.

• The irony is that the will probably benefit legal workers who are not Mexican. They can't return easily," he went on. "are often the ones in the jobs who do compete with Mexicans for employment."

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• The irony is that the will probably benefit legal workers who are not Mexican. They can't return easily," he went on. "are often the ones in the jobs who do compete with Mexicans for employment."

Mr. Bustamante believes the solution to the problem lies in some recognition that there is a demand for cheap Mexican labor in the United States while this demand is met by a Mexican army can stop Mexican entering and looking for

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ion Leader Injured

i Korean Protesters Urge to Leave Troops in Place

By John Saar

May 26 (WP).—Public South Korea over the ill-out of U.S. troops two demonstrations day. In a third including opposition political while protest at Park Chung Hee's a rule.

passed an anti-with in through the center y approximately 500 They carried banners o withdrawal of U.S. jammed prayer meet- owtown church ear- withdrawal was called n to war. A three- sion said U.S. ground

troops were the only method of de-erring North Korean aggression.

Demonstrations are illegal in South Korea and dozens of police blocked the byun-sing- dem- onstrators from the Seoul city plaza. They stripped the march- ers of protest signs with mes- sages in English such as, "Don't give up 'freedom' and 'peace' in South Korea."

Protesters Dispersed

A Christian group of approx- imately 100 persons assembled outside U.S. Ambassador Richard L. Gooder's official residence to protest the pull-out. They were dispersed peacefully.

An opposition party convention ended in a melee with police when delegates of the Democratic Unification Party emerged chant- ing anti-government slogans. At least 26 party supporters were detained.

The party, with only three rep- resentatives in the South Korean National Assembly, adopted a resolution that called for abolishing the Constitution, rescinding presidential emergency decrees, releasing political prisoners, and guaranteeing Korean security through an agreement of four major powers.

A spokesman, Yuh In-pai, added: "We want to restore de- mocracy in Korea and the with- drawal of American forces should be reconsidered."

Is Hopeful ture of Democracy

May 26 (AP).—Por- sident Antonio Ra- s said today he cracy will be instal- without "the heavy d in other countries," ss did not mention ough it has suffer- reverses and political marching for democ-

three-day official vis- said he expected us with Spain. They ned after the leftist r in Lisbon while the anisco Franco was r in Spain.

ss met with King and Premier Adolfo aid the questions of into the European arket and NATO on up. Gen. Eanes Lisbon today.

tejo Dispute

May 26 (UPI).—Por- ilitary police mount- guard around a dis- n the Alentejo wheat fter 40 persons whea a leftist attempt to and.

aims Fall Rebel Outpost

A. Zaïre, May 26

The official Zaïre said today that the of rebel resistance in s southeast Shaba ll to government morning.

ys said, "The Kapanga erred the last enemy " into the hands of ed forces at 11:42 ine." Government ported by Moroccan been fighting rebels d into Zaïre from darch.



ZOO PARADE—A mother hippo guards 6-month-old female offspring in Zurich.

4th Constitution Cuts Rights, Pravda Hints

MOSCOW, May 26 (UPI).—The newly drafted Soviet constitution could give the government legal authority to restrict civil rights, Pravda indicated today.

Pravda implied it will stress obligations of citizens to the state far more than the 1938 Stalin constitution it will replace.

The draft, 18 years in the mak- ing, was approved Tuesday by the all Central Committee of the Communist party. It will be published after the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the country's rubber-stamp parliament, ap- proves it.

"The political rights and free- doms of Soviet citizens are for- mulated much more extensively than before," the editorial in the official party newspaper said.

But, it added, "It is important to note that, as is indicated in the draft, the rights and free- doms of citizens cannot and should not be used against the socialist social system to the detriment of the interests of the Soviet people."

It was unclear whether the draft spelled out this limitation on rights.

Guarantees Ignored

"If the constitution does stipu- late that Soviet citizens may not criticize the social order, the socialist way of life, then it will be giving legal cover to what already exists," a Western expert said.

The Stalin constitution guar- antees freedom of speech, the press, assembly, demonstrations

Kidnappers 'Sentence' Official of French Fiat

PARIS, May 26 (UPI).—The kidnappers of Luciano Revelli- Beaumont, general director of the French branch of the Fiat au- tomobile company, yesterday mailed pictures of their victim to three Paris newspapers along with a communiqué saying their tribu- nal has "sentenced him."

In their message, labeled "Com- muni-qué to the Press One" and signed "Committee for Socialist Revolutionary Unity," the kid- nappers said they had sentenced Mr. Revelli-Beaumont, as well as other members of the managing board of Fiat-Giorgio and Umberto Agnelli and Nicolas Gioia—"for directing a firm whose creation and development are based on exploitation to the ex- treme of famine of the working class and the Italian people." Mr. Revelli-Beaumont was kid- napped from in front of his home in Paris April 13.

11 in Marseilles Start Drug Trial

MARSEILLES, France, May 26 (Reuters).—Eleven persons ac- cused of forming a "French Connection" that inspired the film about the drug traffic went on trial here today.

The accused were arrested in 1972 after French Customs men seized a freighter with 400 kilo- grams (880 pounds) of heroin on board. The heroin is alleged to have been on its way to the United States, hidden in Ameri- can cars, after being processed in Marseilles.

Legal complications delayed the trial for five years. Two members of the gang, Jean-Claude Kella and Laurent Picconni, are serv- ing 30-year terms in the U.S.

The 11 are charged with drug smuggling and receiving stolen goods.

Kite Fighting

The last kite left in the air will win the kite fighting con- test at the International Kite Festival, Sunday, May 29th, Parliament Hill, Hampstead Heath, London.

The program will also in- clude the first manned kite flight in 70 years, plus dem- onstrations by experts and contests open to one and all. Two thousand fighter kites will be given away free. Grand prize: two round-trip tickets to Tokyo. Sponsored by Japan Air Lines and the Internati- onal Herald Tribune.

News Analysis

Podgorny Ouster Cranks Up Speculation Mill

By Peter Osnos

MOSCOW, May 26 (WP).—The unexpected and thus far unex- plained ouster of Soviet Presi- dent Nikolai Podgorny from the Politburo this week, an event of considerable interest on the international scene, dramatizes once again a truly daunting fact about the Kremlin: Outsiders don't have a clue as to what is really going on inside.

Rumors about changes in the Soviet leadership come and go in Moscow like the seasons, traded by foreigners and the closed circle of Russians they talk to, and there always seem to be theories circulating in the West. So it was that at times in the past, Mr. Podgorny's supposedly waning influence and other in- firmities—he is 74—were cited as evidence of his imminent demise.

But not lately, indeed, Mr. Podgorny had rarely been as prominent as he was barely two months ago when he travelled through southern Africa on a tour that was widely regarded here and abroad as a triumph for Kremlin diplomacy in one of the world's most sensitive regions. By all accounts, he acquitted him- self well there and got what seemed a routinely warm wel- come home.

So, dealing with the question of why Mr. Podgorny was so unceremoniously sacked now—if in fact he did not go willingly as everyone believes—can only be a matter of speculation, informed perhaps, but still only conjecture.

The significance of his departure will become clear when his suc- cessor as the country's head of state is revealed (Mr. Podgorny has not yet been formally dropped from the post, although his name has already disappeared from all official pronouncements). That should tell us what the effect of the change is on the person who matters most in determining Soviet policy: Party general secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

But unless Mr. Podgorny him- self or some other Kremlin prin- cipal writes his memoirs the way Nikita Khrushchev did after he was dumped in 1964, the odds

are that we will never know with certainty what the conflict was that brought him down. And without knowing such things it is impossible to say when they might happen again—a serious business for President Carter and other Western statesmen who need to chart Kremlin actions in order to pursue their own.

There are a number of possible explanations why Mr. Podgorny had to go at this moment and why, as a stalwart of so many years' standing, he was not al- lowed to go more gracefully. The ideas come from Soviet jour- nals and tipsters, diplomats of various countries and foreign correspondents. Here they are in ranking order of likelihood:

• Mr. Brezhnev has decided that he wants the job of presi- dent (officially, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet, the parliament) to give him as much stature as the six of his Eastern European colleagues who now hold both the party's top title and the senior state post. The issue came up because the change was to coincide with the announcement of a new Soviet constitution. Mr. Podgorny balked and in a showdown Mr. Brezhnev won.

• Mr. Brezhnev is consolidat- ing his already vast powers and wanted to move Premier Alexei Kosygin, who is 73 and suffered a serious heart attack last sum- mer, into the essentially ceremo- nial post of president so that an all-out Brezhnev man could be made premier. Once again, Mr. Podgorny resisted to the point of losing out altogether.

• Mr. Brezhnev has another candidate for the job in his faithful aide, Andrei Kirilenko, or the party's long-time senior ideologist Mikhail Suslov. Mr. Podgorny was never especially close to the party leader, so at the first available opportunity he was fired. He could have stayed on in a lesser capacity, but refused.

• One of the relatively younger men in the Politburo—there are three still in their 50s—will be promoted into a position that affords greater visibility if only

vague authority. As with the other theories, it was Mr. Pod- gorny's refusal to step down that cost him some kind of a consol- ation prize.

• A full-fledged Kremlin power struggle is under way in which the ouster of Mr. Podgorny is only the first round of what could be many other big changes. Exactly who will emerge as presi- dent has not yet been decided.

This last version is perhaps the most exciting to those Kremlin watchers for whom the recent years have been frustratingly stable. The most important un- derlying issue in all these sce- narios though is the succession to Mr. Brezhnev himself. And the end of Mr. Podgorny must be seen as part of that process, no matter what the reason for it.

Mr. Brezhnev is plainly prepar- ing a legacy. After more than a decade of internal debate, he has finally managed to bring forth a new constitution to replace the one Stalin had written in 1935 and a national anthem to replace one whose lyrics were discredited as Stalin was.

The 70-year-old party leader obviously has a vision of how the world and his Kremlin en- tourage should look as he, at the height of his power but in un- certain health, faces the future. The one thing we know now that we could only guess at before is that Mr. Podgorny did not fit into that vision.

Brezhnev Aide Promoted

MOSCOW, May 26 (Reuters).—The chief of the Soviet Young Communist League has been named to a key post in the Kremlin, a move seen as further strengthening Mr. Brezhnev's position.

Yevgeny Tyazhebnikov, 43, has headed the league—commonly known as the Komsomol—for the last nine years. He is gen- erally regarded as a protégé of Mr. Brezhnev, who brought him to Moscow in 1968.

Mr. Tyazhebnikov will become head of the propaganda depart- ment within the permanent ap- paratus of the party's policy- making Central Committee.

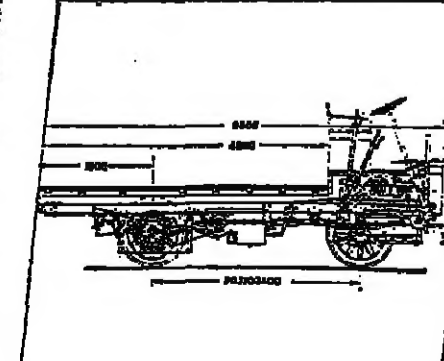
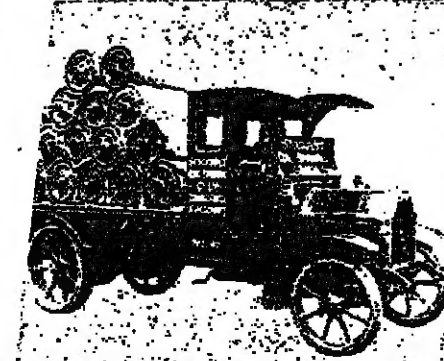


Old cities like well-mannered trucks.

As wayward and fragile as old ladies, old towns can present real problems for truck drivers. Their narrow streets demand unusual manoeuvrability and versatility. The Fiat range of medium and lightweight trucks has been planned with this very much in mind, guided by 7 decades of motoring ex- perience in the historical centres of old towns.

Progress in the transport field is often made under the most exacting con- ditions. The heavy transporter 188L, for example, was born in 1914 and some twenty thousand units were pro- duced between 1914-1921. During those troubled war years, and during the post-war period when the econ- omy began to pick up, it was a leader in its field.

You can measure the development of trucks in several ways. In HP: 24 HP in 1903 to 350 HP today. In Gross Ve- hicle Weight: 6 tonnes to today's 44. Or in technology - from early petrol engines to fuel injection and hydro- mechanical gearboxes. In our 75 years we have played a large part in this progress, however you meas- ure it.



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FRANCE

By Joseph K.

MOSCOW.—A leading economist and government adviser, T.S. Khachatryan, explaining to me the reasons why many Russians are being consumed by new "Look out the window," pointing from his office window at the open fields. Now all you are apartment houses. "I replied that I had no great building boom at Moscow and other cities. had also been told that not been changed in fit A good four-room apartment downtown Moscow costs as \$35 a month. "So," "why don't you raise it demands, and slow down construction that way?" "It's impossible," he said. "Russia has made a reputation for itself as a country where construction. Our authorities have promised more housing, especially in the new regions we are Public opinion would be higher rents."

Next day I interviewed Lebedinsky, the deputy of Russia's State Planning Committee. He said that Russia's most acute structural problems arose of huge increases in consumption figures. I said that I had seen consumption figures. I said that I had seen consumption figures. I said that I had seen consumption figures.

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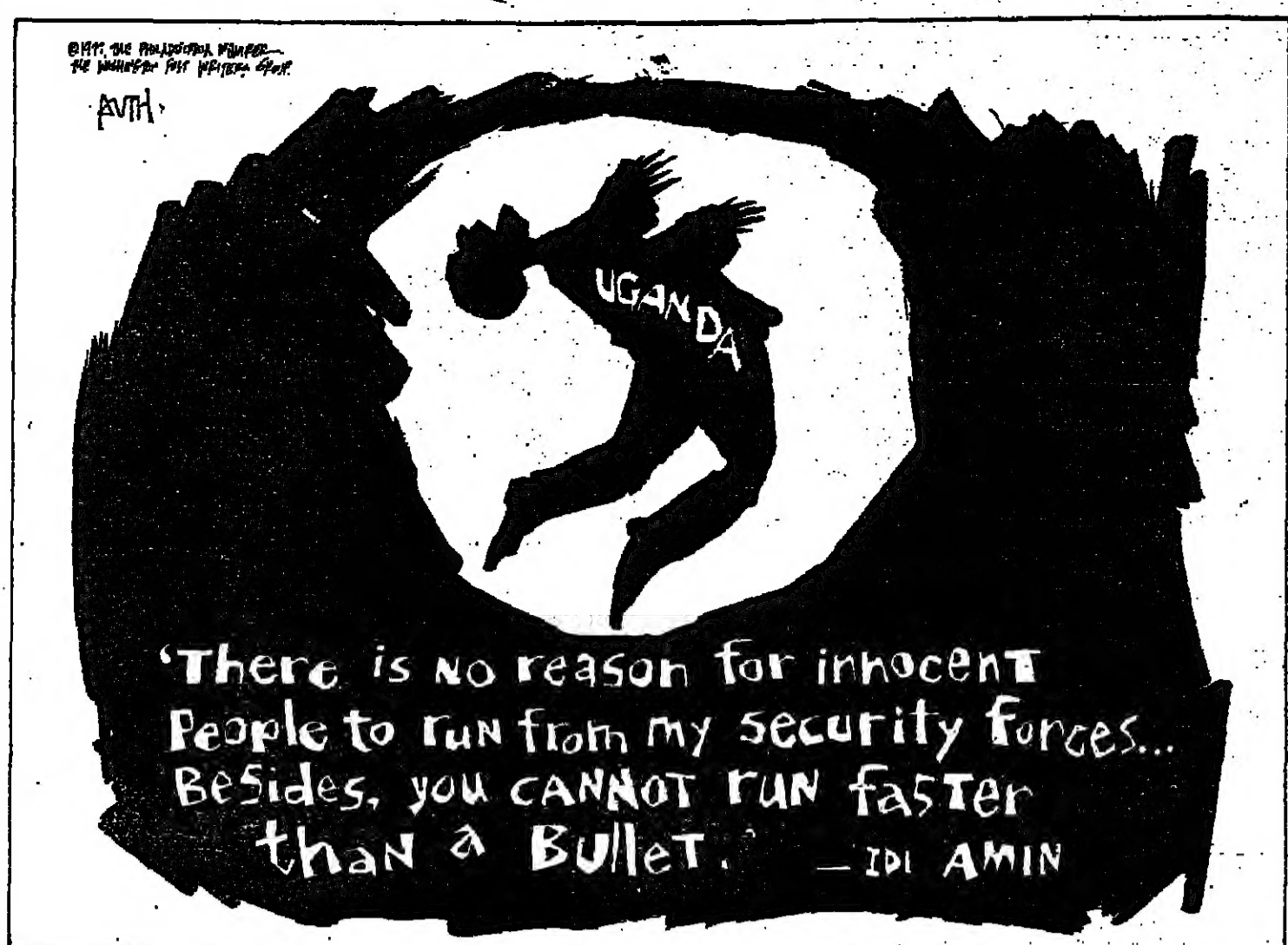
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Business and Politics in South Africa

By Jonathan Power

LONDON.—Western capitalism is rapidly losing confidence in its South African state.

"There is no doubt in my mind that there is an intensified feeling among Western investors that they want to get out of South Africa," this was the gloomy private opinion of a top American investment banker in London this week. It came hard on the heels of a statement issued by the chairman of the giant South African mining and industrial company Anglo-American: "The rest of the world is recovering slowly from a very severe economic downturn," Harry Oppenheimer said, "and the fact that South Africa is not sharing as it should in this improvement is due principally to political rather than economic circumstances."

The business community in South Africa is now becoming one of the major pressures on Prime Minister Vorster for radical social and political change. They argue that the Western business community still has enormous goodwill to South Africa, that over the years they have found it one of the most profitable areas of the world to invest in and that if the changes are not much delayed South Africa can bounce back to its former booming health. Yet the increasing stringency of the business community is canceled out by the gathering hysteria of a sizable portion of the white electorate that sees what it regards as a black Marxist tide advancing step by step to South Africa's own borders.

The Second Voice

The sad conclusion of the Mondale team at the Vienna talks was that Vorster is listening more to the second voice than the first. It is quite in the cards that the South African white leadership will choose autarky rather than face up to the demands of Western capitalism, which are now both underscored and intensified by the mounting Western diplomatic offensive.

Yet it would be a policy of extreme shortsightedness for South Africa to turn its back on the world, for, as Joe Louis, the boxing champion, once said, "You can run, but you can't hide." To deal with the mounting pressures of its black work force, South Africa has to have a thriving economy. Without the revenues produced by dynamic growth it cannot hope to raise the wages, build the houses and hospitals and ease the job demarcation lines.

What is more, continued recession produces hardship that falls with special force on the black community. In short, economic stagnation is a sure recipe for internal upheavals that are inevitably going to become increasingly difficult to contain. Added to that, each political disturbance is going to encourage more of South Africa's young white professionals to emigrate. South Africa could slowly sink into Argentine-type stagnation.

Foreign capital in fact is the key to South Africa's future development. The South Africa Reserve Bank spelled out in one of its recent annual reports just how much South Africa needs the outside world:

Highly Dependent

"In the long run, South Africa has to a large extent been dependent on foreign capital for development purposes and it is still highly dependent on foreign capital, particularly risk capital, to achieve a relatively high rate of growth."

Harry Oppenheimer reinforces this: "The increasing sophistication of [South African] industry has resulted in a much greater capital intensity and in consequence the investment needed to yield each additional rand of output is substantially higher than it was, (but) so long as the current anxiety about our political future persists, the capital from overseas necessary for that development will not become available."

It is by now quite clear that part of the American strategy toward South Africa is to use its economic vulnerability as a lever,

This was the implication of Vice-President Mondale's end-of-meeting remark in Vienna: "I cannot rule out the possibility that the South African government will not change. In that event we would take steps true to our beliefs and values."

However, Mondale refused to give details of these steps either

to Vorster or the press. Andrew Young, now unquestionably the chief American policy-maker on South Africa, is less reticent about spelling out a strategy that would dry up Western investment even quicker than present economic forces.

A UN-sponsored investment embargo is, he tells me, a serious

policy option. At the same time he prefers to accent the positive—and this was the thrust of his speech to South African businessmen in Johannesburg last week. If South Africa is only prepared to change, he argued, then capital will return to South Africa in greater amounts than it did even in its heyday.

Who's Minding the Deep Seabed?

By Donald M. Fraser

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y.—The United Nations Law of the Sea Conference, which resumed this week, was almost on the rocks when it recessed last September, but now the 116 countries seem poised for hard work and pragmatic compromise.

Members of the U.S. House and Senate are pleased that President Carter appointed Elliot Richardson as the new head of the delegation. Mr. Richardson made his debut at intergovernmental meetings in Geneva a few months ago. The word from foreign delegates is encouraging: He brings to the negotiations a fresh spirit, a creative and experienced mind, and the political clout to get the job done.

This large-scale, sometimes lumbering conference has been dealing with a variety of issues, among them oil and gas resources on the continental shelf, width of territorial waters, passage of ships through international straits, freedom of scientific research, and most controversially the deep-seabed question.

In answer to those who might ask, "What is so important about the ocean bottom?" we should look at the resources at stake.

Letters

Languages and Politics

It may be tonic to see how language study is perceived in another country, for example France, four-fifths the size of Texas, with about one-quarter of the United States population.

A recent article in a French magazine was headed "Anglo-American is swallowing us up whole," a caption motivated by the fact that the proportion of French public and private school pupils opting for English as their first foreign language in 1975-76 was 34 per cent. In the private school group it was 92 per cent.

The seeming ubiquity of English (its presence is felt virtually everywhere) is perceived by the French as a political phenomenon. In the minds of many Frenchmen, the fact that the English language has made such inroads in their country cannot be separated from the fact that it is the official language of the U.S., the strongest world power, that it is the scientific and commercial language of the entire West, the language of the multinational corporations, and hence the language of power in Europe today.

There is no doubt that the whole issue of foreign language study is necessarily a political one. It involves present and future relations with foreign countries and requires significant financial investment.

It is well known that European students are more profoundly politicized than American ones. I have never heard a single American student make a connection between the much-attacked policy of American imperialism and the spirit which supports the widespread U.S. renunciation of foreign language study. It is curious to see so many American students accept without question the idea that their counterparts in foreign countries should learn English. They expect it.

But perhaps the example is being set for them by American political, economic and cultural

On the deep seabed at depths of two to three miles there are tons of valuable manganese nodules. These potato-shaped crumbly concretions contain four minerals of interest to the world: nickel, copper, cobalt and manganese. One of the goals of the conference is to devise an international Seabed Authority to regulate the mining of these minerals. The nodules lie in waters that are truly international and that are beyond the limits of national jurisdiction.

Recovery Prepared

Meanwhile, four American-led private consortiums are preparing to begin commercial recovery of those nodules.

The United Nations in 1970 adopted a resolution that declared all the nodules to be the "common heritage of mankind." This concept was based in part on a statement by President Lyndon Johnson in 1968 that these minerals should be the "legacy of all human beings." The United States voted for the resolution, and in its current policy concurs with the common-heritage concept.

In my view, in the new inter-

national authority all nations must have equal access to the nodules. Further, private corporations should be allowed to work with the authority's proposed operating arm, known as the Enterprise, and simultaneously on their own. Some of the private profits should go to the authority for international revenue sharing. In order to deal with deep-sea policy, the authority would have a council and assembly, which would seek to assure fair and equitable development of the resources without prejudicing the rights of private miners.

If all this sounds a bit visionary, then watch what might happen in the Congress. The consortiums have been lobbying for legislation that would authorize them to begin mining in mid-ocean before the conference reaches agreement—possibly working against the conference's aims. Three deep-sea mining bills are now before Congress and are being considered in various committees.

Careful Monitoring

Congress has been carefully monitoring the Law of the Sea negotiations. Whether or not legislation is enacted will depend largely on the outlook for agreement on an acceptable treaty text. The Carter administration opposes legislation now but the future is hard to predict.

A fair and equitable international agreement is infinitely better than the chaos that could result from a trend toward unilateral claims. But only some concrete progress at the conference will stave off the ocean miners.

Some of the considerations that the delegations, both ours and foreign, might wish to think about are these: Can a 25-year regime and a review conference open the door to compromise? Will the world get the most benefits from cooperative mining ventures or unregulated competition? Is the world best served by legal order or stalemate?

More than anything else, these diplomats should realize that a treaty is in everyone's best interest. Many, but not all, in Congress feel that way. Let us hope that the sea-law ship sails smoothly across the waves; for, if she goes down now, she may not surface again.

Rep. Donald M. Fraser, Democratic of Minnesota, is a congressional delegate to the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea. He wrote this article for The New York Times.

Flower Power

Waylery Root (HT, May 18) doesn't seem to know his eating flowers very well. He missed out on what probably is the most eaten flower in the Mediterranean: The courgette flower, which is deep fried or done up as a "dolma" in Greece. Stuffed with rice and chopped meat and served covered with an egg-lemon sauce. Likewise, in the Greek islands in spring, the flowers of various hyacinths are done as a raitonville. They are absolutely delicious!

P. VERGOTTIS, Monte Carlo

Director, Middlebury College School in France

Taking Aim at Arms Sales

President Carter's new guidelines to curb arms sales abroad amount to a statement of intentions, and as such they are admirable. Though less strong than some had hoped, they are clear in purpose and direction. But it will be a year or more before anyone can know whether they will, in fact, reduce American arms sales significantly.

The guidelines call only for shipments to be reduced, by an unstated amount, from the anticipated total for fiscal 1977 of \$9 to \$10 billion. Reductions will not even begin until Oct. 1. No serious effort was made to pare down the \$32 billion in arms already contracted for and scheduled to be shipped in the next six years. Most important, efforts to set a "substantial" cutback target were defeated. Advocates of cutbacks had to

settle for a high future ceiling. Still, the guidelines are welcome, especially the statement of principle that sales now will be approved only to advance American foreign policy and security interests, not for commercial advantage. Other guidelines inhibit sales of highly sophisticated weapons and bar inducements to other countries to build weapons plants. And the President has ordered a halt to promotion of arms sales.

There are many loopholes, secured by the Pentagon. But the guidelines represent victories in principle for the State Department. Whether it can resist the pressures likely to come from the military, American arms producers and foreign buyers remains to be seen.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Amin's Visit to London

It is difficult to keep a sense of proportion about President Amin. Here at last is someone horrible enough to justify explosions of righteous indignation and also small, weak and distant enough for these explosions to be enjoyed with impunity. Russians who represent a regime which has probably killed as many millions as he has killed thousands are received here without comparable explosions. Indeed with fawning civility.

Such double standards are distasteful. As a mass murderer Amin is by no means in a class of his own. Yet the scale of his crimes is certainly big enough to warrant a far worse punishment—were we or anyone else in a position to inflict it—than mere exclusion from a Commonwealth conference—were that regarded as a hardship.

It is surely better to have double standards, in so far as life forces them upon us, than to have no standards at all, which is the mark of imbecility or death. What cannot be avoided must be endured. Amin can be avoided.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

From Korea to Berlin

The 35,000 American troops still stationed in South Korea will be evacuated over the five coming years. This is probably the result that will be reached by the negotiations opening today in Seoul between Gen. George Brown, the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Philip Habib, the Under-Secretary of State for Political Affairs on the American side, and South Korean President Park Chung Hee.

In order to calm down the fears of the South Korean authorities, the American negotiators won't fail to remind President Park of their intention to take advantage of this

Doubts About the EEC

The critics of the EEC's Common Agricultural Policy, and its increasingly forlorn defenders have taken to denouncing each other with more and more venom as one price increase succeeds another. According to an eminent German view, the EEC agricultural ministers constitute the most dangerous producer cartel in Europe.

Last Friday, the British ambassador in Paris, Sir Nicholas Henderson, who is a patient man, wrote a page-long letter to Le Monde explaining why the British were doubtful about CAP. The price of food in Britain had risen by 120 per cent since Britain joined the Common Market whereas the price of food in France had risen by only 57 per cent.

The CAP is not the Ark of the Covenant. It is simply a means to the end of subsidizing European farmers so that they do not perish in a series of neglected European dustbowl. But it is a means that has proved ineffective.

—From the Guardian (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

May 27, 1902

NEW YORK—A new terror confronts the automobile. Mr. Edward R. Thomas, the well-known young financier who recently had the misfortune to run down and kill a boy seven years old, while driving an automobile in the upper part of New York, was set upon by a gang of youthful ruffians last evening while riding with his wife and friends through East 44th Street between Second and Third Avenues. This is a rough quarter of the city.

May 27, 1927

PARIS—Only on the most solemn official occasions has such a profusion of American flags been seen in Paris as this week. One has to go back to the coming of President Wilson in 1919 to find a parallel to this demonstration of friendly relations with the United States occasioned by the presence of a single American in Paris. It is Charles Lindbergh who has brought France so close to the United States by his daring achievement.

ملنا من الدول

Stakes Small for Pilot, Big for Uganda

Uganda Race on Coffee Airlift

by Darnton

Uganda, May 26 (AP)—Rocky Borroughs, 47, who flew the first coffee airlift from Entebbe Airport, is not a pilot. He is a coffee farmer. Gino, talking by radio to the controller, read the plan and added: "Will not fly. Kampala. Will not house."

But every plane or out of here since we got to say that. The aircraft do come to Entebbe Airport. That makes the day belongs to my called Seaboard. Flown by Rocky, the flight engineer, is crews. They are extraordinary. Airlift mission Brown Gold. Uganda's coffee to be at desperate for it. has contracted to and trips between about, a seaport on in one month's time, costs an estimated up plane takes out Uganda. "Robusta" set in 194 footlong and with coffee now, out \$5,800 a ton on market, the specula- of windfall propor-

ing Advice rough, this particular alien mechanic who is aboard cautioned to keep the landing cool off the brakes. id a minute or two time and the advice lot. Rocky was not is just for the com- for himself; or—to see—for that bottle waiting for him in

breaking any more German mechanic ad yelled earlier that the drone of the retch" jet. "You're engines."

ard crew is not ex- ho they are working roes in Djibouti say tract was signed in a by a British firm Leaf.

ny wharf in Djibouti, chewing the narcotic get load the cof- lighters bound for Is- number of entrepre- of them secretive employers, have mov- Hotel Sista and the o keep an eye on the

in Guatemala, frost in Brazil and civil war in Angola, is filling up the treasuries of several African countries in the same way—but not to the same degree—that they were depleted by the rise in petroleum prices several years ago. Coffee is keeping the foreign exchange of Ethiopia, a country torn by political turmoil, at almost record levels. Kenya, Tanzania and the Ivory Coast are also reeling.

For landlocked Uganda, coffee is practically the only revenue. But because of border disputes, a shortage of gasoline, truck hijackings in Kenya and the fact that Kenyan drivers are afraid to drive into Uganda, land routes are impossible. And so Seaboard World Airlines is saving the regime of President Idi Amin from economic collapse.

This fact does not bother Rocky Borroughs or Gino Bagley or Freddy Thorp. "I take everybody as they come," Rocky said. "The other day, I spoke to him on the phone. He was a real gentleman. He even asked me how I was."

"Of course, you hear stories. There was this sentry at the airport gate; he was up on a hill taking a snooze when you know who drives up. The President had to open the gate himself. The sentry takes one look at this and he just starts running. He's running still. He knows what'll happen."

Then there was a guy who was told to drive this tag across the strip. He doesn't know how to drive but he gets in anyway.

UN Aide Warns On A-War Peril

GUELPH, Ontario, May 26 (AP)—Sean MacBride, Nobel Peace Prize laureate in 1974 and now an assistant secretary-general of the UN, said yesterday that "we are living now in what is probably the most dangerous period of the history of the human race."

The policy of the NATO powers, the UN commissioner for South-West Africa aid at Guelph University, is that it will be necessary to kill 25 per cent of the civilian population of a country attacked and that the industrial capacity of that country must be destroyed.

The Irishman, who spoke after receiving an honorary doctor-of-laws degree, said: "No doubt the Soviet and Chinese military planners are working on a similar policy." He added that the only way in which obliteration can be avoided is to outlaw the use of nuclear weapons and negotiate for complete disarmament.

Puts it in reverse and smashes down a wall. You know what they did to him? They took a hammer and knocked out his front teeth."

Entebbe Airport is cleaner than many others in Africa but this is perhaps due to lack of use. The bar and the duty-free shop are maintained—and it is eerie, inasmuch as there are no passengers. In the empty waiting lounge, life-size stuffed animals, have cobwebs growing between their antlers.

Outside, one of Uganda Airways' two Boeing 707s is fueling up but, aside from an occasional trip to London for whiskey, cigarettes and platform shoes, it rarely goes anywhere.

Rocky comes from Southbury, Conn. In his 20 years with Seaboard, a company that specializes in flying U.S. military personnel and seems to be involved in most of the world's political hotspots, he has flown everything from evacuees out of Saigon to a tiny crate—worth \$3 million—of plutonium. Each flight seems to have added one more wrinkle to his round, rugged visage.

To kill the monotony on a seemingly endless round of Djibouti-Entebbe trips, a competition has grown up among the pilots for the fastest flight time on the return trip.

The record for the 1,140-mile trip was at first 2 hours and 18 minutes, then 2 hours and 15 minutes and now it is down to 2 hours and 1 minute. The record holder is Gino and his name is proudly posted on the glass door of the Hotel Sista lobby. The station manager in Djibouti has promised a bottle of champagne to anyone who can break the two-hour barrier. Rocky has vowed to do so.

Far Ahead When the plane was 400 miles out of Djibouti, with an 18-knot tailwind, Rocky's log showed that he was far ahead on each of nine checkpoints. "Look at that Rocky go," Gino shouted. The mechanic cursed and grinned.

Beginning the descent, with the pitch-trim compensation extended, the maximum air speed light flashed and there were occasional loud clicks from the warning mechanism. "You get runway nine and you're in, you SOB," Gino said. Air Control Djibouti spoke on the radio. It assigned this flight to runway nine.

Then, with the landing strip in sight, a cloud appeared. Rocky growled, banked to avoid it, straightened out and touched down. His time: exactly 2 hours and 1 minute—a tie.

"Damn it," Rocky said, "that damn cloud. Damn it. Well, hell, I don't even drink champagne, anyway."



BLOOMING SPRING—A field of tulips and windmill add up to characteristic view of Dutch countryside.

Soviet Prison Author Dies

MOSCOW, May 26 (Reuters).—Yevgeniya Ginzburg, who spent 18 years in Soviet labor camps and wrote an autobiographical account of the sufferings of women political prisoners under Josef Stalin, died yesterday in Moscow. She was 71.

Mrs. Ginzburg's book "Into the Whirlwind" appeared in the West in the mid-1950s but never was published in the Soviet Union.

Paris Police Hold 3 in Murder of Bolivian Envoy

PARIS, May 26 (AP)—Paris police announced today that they have arrested three leftist extremists and seized the guns that were used to assassinate a Bolivian ambassador and a French security guard and to seriously wound a Spanish military attaché.

The militants were identified as Michel Lapeyre, 32, Frédéric Orbach, 24, and Jean-Paul Gérard. Police said that they admitted belonging to the armed Nucleus for People's Autonomy, but denied participating in the three attacks.

Detectives said the three were arrested last Friday, that all three were carrying pistols, and that other arms were found in their car and seized in their homes.

Investigators said that ballistic tests showed that one of the pistols was the gun that seriously wounded Capt. Garcia Plata Valle, a Spanish military attaché, on Oct. 8, 1975, in a Paris suburb, and killed Bolivian Ambassador Zenteno Anaya on May 11, 1976, in Paris.

They said another pistol seized was the same one that killed security guard Jean Tramon on March 23, outside Paris.

Cosgrave Suspends Dail

Irish to Hold June 16 Election; Economy, IRA Policy at Issue

DUBLIN, May 26 (AP).—Premier Liam Cosgrave, criticized by opponents for his government's economic policies and its tough stand against Irish Republican Army extremists, has called general elections for June 16.

Mr. Cosgrave suspended the Dail (parliament) last night and obtained President Patrick Hillery's permission to call elections.

He is seeking from Ireland's 2 million eligible voters a new, four-year mandate for his coalition, which is composed of his conservative Fine Gael (Family of the Irish) and the left-leaning Labor party.

Fine Gael had 55 seats in the outgoing Dail. Labor had 19 and the opposition Fianna Fail (Soldiers of Destiny), Ireland's largest party, had 86. The remaining four seats were held by three independents and the speaker. Because of redistricting, the size of the Dail will be increased from 144 to 148 seats for the coming election.

After ruling for almost 16 years,

Fianna Fail was swept from power in 1973, when it lost an election by 34,000 votes.

Its leader, Jack Lynch, who was premier from 1966 to 1973, is expected to attack the coalition for failing to keep election pledges to increase employment and trim inflation. The inflation rate, nearly 18 per cent last year, and the jobless total of 10.5 per cent are the highest of any country in the European Economic Community.

Mr. Cosgrave blames his regime's economic woes on increased prices paid for oil imports and on the general world economic slowdown. He says that his coalition has done well under difficult circumstances.

But his party has been wracked by internal dissension over his tough policies designed to curb the outlawed IRA's militants. They are waging a terror campaign in the British province of Northern Ireland, which they want reunited with Ireland.

5 Troops Die in Accident

DUBLIN, May 26 (Reuters).—Five Irish Army soldiers were killed and at least two seriously injured when a mortar bomb exploded today in an accident during target practice by troops, an army spokesman said.

The bomb apparently went off in the barrel of a mortar, he reported. Some of the soldiers were from an infantry battalion based in Cork, but no further details were immediately available.

Foes Will Seek Fall of Schmidt

BONN, May 26 (UPI).—The opposition Christian Democratic Union said today that it would introduce a parliamentary motion of no confidence in Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on the basis of a Constitutional Court ruling against him. Helmut Kohl, the CDU leader, who was defeated narrowly by Mr. Schmidt in last October's election, and Bavarian ally Franz Josef Strauss, head of the Christian Social Union, told newsmen that Mr. Schmidt should step down in view of the court ruling yesterday.

The court said that Mr. Schmidt violated the Constitution when he was finance minister in 1973 by spending 2 billion deutsche marks (\$847 million) in surplus funds without the approval of the parliament. Government spokesman Klaus Boelling said yesterday that the money was spent to help meet the oil crisis of 1973.

Ford Requests Michigan Help On His Museum

LANSING, Mich., May 26 (AP).—Former President Gerald Ford asked the state legislature's leaders yesterday to allocate \$3 million to build a museum honoring him in his home town of Grand Rapids.

The legislators treated Mr. Ford with more respect than they normally extend to bureaucrats and lobbyists, but at least one suggested that he look for cheaper land. Some of the lawmakers indicated that something probably could be worked out, but they were quick to tell Mr. Ford that the state has other cash needs.

Mr. Ford made his request at a breakfast after a Tuesday night Republican fund-raising dinner here. Asked why the Democratic-controlled legislature should allocate money for a museum when he might run for office again, Mr. Ford replied that the "odds are overwhelming that I will not be" a presidential candidate again.

Study Cites Risk On Heart Drug

WASHINGTON, May 26 (WP).—Ten years ago, leaders of the medical research establishment led a chorus of acclaim for the apparent potential of a prescription drug called atromid-S to prevent heart attacks.

The effectiveness of atromid in preventing heart attacks has yet to be established. But a report published today on a study in men shows a 54-per-cent higher incidence of gall-bladder disease in atromid users than in comparable nonusers.

On the basis of the report, the Health Research Group, which is affiliated with Ralph Nader, petitioned the Food and Drug Administration to start proceedings to take atromid off the market. An FDA spokesman said the agency will study the report, published in the New England Journal of Medicine. The manufacturer is Ayerst Laboratories Division of American Home Products Corp.

Finnish to Host JCS Chief

WASHINGTON, May 26 (Reuters).—Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, will visit Helsinki June 13-16 at the invitation of the Finnish defense forces, the Pentagon announced yesterday.

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But despite its practicality, it is still every bit a Fiat in performance. Last year it won more than its share of rallies across Europe, including the 1000 Lakes Rally of Finland, the Helsinki Rally, the Elba Island Rally, and the classic

San Giacomo di Roburent Rally.

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FASHION:

30 Years of Paris Haute Couture Goes on Show

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, May 26 (IHT).—A bronze cast of designer Robert Piguet's hand, Christian Dior's angular portrait by Bernard Buffet, Balenciaga's *carnet de travail* (terribly neat, with sketches, notes and fabric samples) Schia-

parelli's perfume bottles (including a lopsided crystal sun), all that and more is on display at the Musée Galliera until Aug. 31. The exhibition, called "Trente Ans d'Élégance et de Création" (30 Years of Elegance and Creation) spans from 1945 (or roughly the New Look) to 1975—the year of haute couture's swan song.

It is an unusually rich exhibition in terms of material—there are dresses from some 30 major couturiers, some of whom are totally unknown today to the general public. But the show also illustrates the artisan trades (now next to defunct) that truly made couture great—embroideries, gloves, hats, flowers, and custom-made shoes all played a major, if lesser-known part, in the making of a collection.

The lively, witty sketches of René Gruau and stunning photos by, among others, Penn, Norman Parkinson and Cartier-Bresson on star models Bettina, Sophie and Susy Parker also give you the feeling that those glamorous days are no more.

Dresses and documents all belong to the Musée de la Mode et du Costume, an official organization that has had its ups and downs. Founded in 1886 and first housed in the Musée Carnavalet (when it was called Musée du Costume de la Ville de Paris), it is one of the richest in Europe, if not the world, said the exhibition's public relations director Kim Pannell. "We have some 4,000 complete costumes and over

25,000 garments illustrating fashion from 1775 until today. But outside of staged exhibitions (we've had 31 so far), there was little chance for the public to see the clothes in a permanent and comprehensive way."

As Jacques Chirac, the city's mayor, noted in the introduction to the catalogue, Paris, that bastion of elegance, was, by a strange paradox, the only capital not to have a permanent fashion museum.

To fill the gap, the city of Paris has decided to make the Musée Galliera its permanent seat.

According to Miss Pannell, "The French, as far as I can see, are not interested enough in their heritage. They may be changing now."

The only American to work for a French museum, Miss Pannell is a former employee of the Metropolitan Museum of New York's Fashion Institute (where she worked under Diana Vreeland). Despite the new locale, problems, she said, are still huge. "That exhibition was put together on a shoestring. Curator Madeleine Delpeire has had to work miracles."

That partly explains why the show is so blah. The clothes have just been plucked down on old-fashioned dummies, accessories are sadly lacking, the show

has no movement, no rhythm and explanations are kept down to a minimum ("That's because the French, in typical manner, want everybody to buy the 25-franc catalogue," Miss Pannell said).

Fortunately, the wealth of documents partly makes up for the lack of artistic sense. Some of the most riveting windows are devoted to Roger Vivier's shoes. Mr. Vivier, who designed Dior's couture shoes in the days when each dress had its own, custom-made shoes, was an exceptional talent.

Most of his evening shoes, with lavish embroidery and inventive heels (one is just a glittering ball, another a gold question mark) qualify as museum pieces and put the current shoemakers' production to shame.

Among the dresses, many of which were donated by their owners, is a silver-on-silver evening gown that once belonged to the Duchess of Windsor and a deep purple velvet one that came from the Princesse de Réthy. The exquisite, tiny-waisted Dior wedding gown was donated by actress Genevieve Page (who also happened to be the late couturier's goddaughter).

Contemporary couturiers, who came to the opening, were reportedly disappointed. They apparently offered to help but were turned down.

From the catalogue of the "30 Years of Elegance and Creation" exhibition: A Balenciaga gown designed in 1958.



CANNES FESTIVAL

Unexplained Enigmas of 'Three Women'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

CANNES, May 26 (IHT).—Robert Altman refuses to explain the meaning of his "Three Women" to the inquisitive journalists at the Cannes Festival. He maintains that the film should speak for itself and he prefers to leave its significance open to interpretation. Theoretically, he is correct, but as his latest film retreats so often into deliberate obscurity, the spectator is in need of guidance.

Three young women live on a rundown holiday ranch in California. Two of them are first seen as attendants in an old-folk's clinic, leading decrepit patients to the baths. The younger of the two, upset at her companion's indifference to her, dives into a shallow swimming pool and injures her head. She recovers, but it is impossible to discover who she is, as she denies that the elderly couple brought to her bedside are her parents.

The third woman is a permanent boarder on the ranch. She gives birth to a baby that dies immediately. Such, as far as can be deciphered, is the scenario. A program note informs us that these women are living "the

American dream," a foggy nightmare in which men appear as heavies or cads. Altman has evoked a weird abstract atmosphere in which his trio of principals face enigmatic dilemmas. Their problems, like their characters, are never clearly revealed. Sissy Spacek as the rudderless youngster succeeds in making portions of her role comprehensible and then, like the others and the film, retreats into the mysterious mist.

Mario Monicelli's "Una Borghese Piccola Piccola" (A Petty Bourgeoisie), Italy's third entry, is extremely uneven. Beginning as a broad farce, it descends in its second half to violent melodrama. A lower-middle-class functionary is determined to place his stupid son in an administrative post. He even becomes a Freemason to accomplish this and the lad's prospects are bright, as he has learned the answers to the examination paper.

On the way to the exam, the boy is shot during a bank robbery getaway when he and his father, innocent passersby, come under gunfire. The law's delay in capturing the killer causes the father, whose wife has suffered a paralytic stroke as a result of

the incident, to hunt down the murderer. In short, the scenario urges citizens to administer justice themselves. Part one has its share of amusing sequences. With Alberto Sordi as the proud parent, Part two is grotesque Grand Guignol.

"The Duellists," a British entry, adapted from a Joseph Conrad short story, is a handsomely photographed action film set against the scene of the Napoleonic Wars and revolving about demoniacal swordsmen. Its lively pace and visual beauty are a welcome relief after so many lackadaisical photoplays.

"Gruppenbild Mit Dame" by Alexander Petrovic, based on the Heinrich Böll novel, drags us directly through World War II to recount the career of a convent girl of Jewish origins who edits a pre-Soviet journal in 1963 and ends up marrying a Turkish worker by whom she has become pregnant. Petrovic tests spectator patience to the utmost.

The U.S. entry, "Carwash," is set in Los Angeles. The carwash boss is white and his employees black and the film has pleased festival audiences with its ready humor and picturing of social problems. Michael Schulz's direction keeps it fresh and alive.

"Black Joy," by Anthony Simmons from Britain, tells of the adventures of a young black boy

from British Guiana, tribulations he undergoes of street thug to his friendship with a black American, himself. There is a lot to this contribution.

It is the general of the current festival something of a wash optional film, a wa and almost constant tainly, for what it t it has been going on f Its better motion pic easily have been fitter week schedule and th have been bitterly cr only those of the o gram, but those of week and the director too. Higher standu choice of films must This year all the pro been characterless, r occasional outstanding played on the same lamentable entry.

Bomb Discover CANNES, May 26 A home-made time discovered in the fest here today while ish entry, "Black Joy," screened, the police s The building was eva the bomb defused. The timed to explode at during the showing t film in the competit German entry enti American "Friend."

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

CINEMAS - THEATERS
RESTAURANTS - NIGHT CLUBS

PARAMOUNT ELYSEES, PARAMOUNT ODEON (English version - French subtitles), PUBLICIS CHAMPS-ÉLYSEES, PARAMOUNT MARIVAUX, PARAMOUNT OPERA, MAX LINDER, BOULMICH, PARAMOUNT MONTPARNASSE, PARAMOUNT ORLEANS, PARAMOUNT Gobelins, PARAMOUNT GALAXIE, PARAMOUNT MAILLOT, PARAMOUNT MONTMARTRE, PARAMOUNT GATTE, CONVENTION ST. CHARLES, PASSY, PARAMOUNT BASTILLE.

PARIS SUBURBS: VILLAGE NEUILLY, PARAMOUNT LA VARENNE, PARAMOUNT ORLY, ELYSEE II, LA CELLE ST. CLOUD, PUBLICIS DEFENSE, CYRANO VERSAILLES, C2L ST. GERMAIN, ALPHA ARGENTEUIL, ARTEL VILLENEUVE-ST. GEORGES, CARREFOUR PANTIN, ARTEL NOGENT, MELIES MONTREUIL, ULIS ORSAY, LES FLANADES SARCELLES, BUXY BOUSSY, PARIS-NORD AULNAY.

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MICHEL MOHRT Le Figaro

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PIERRE BILLARD Le Journal du Dimanche



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BUSINESS

Mixed Results From Others

Mitsubishi Profit Rises 56.7 Per Cent

May 26 (AP-DJ)—Mitsubishi Electric Corp. reported today that its profit in the year ended March 31 rose 56.7 per cent to 58 billion yen (\$109 million) from 37.1 billion yen in 1976.

The company's sales rose 11.7 per cent to 555 billion yen from 496 billion yen in 1976. The profit margin rose 10 per cent to 10.5 per cent.

Mitsubishi Electric Corp. also reported that its profit in the year ended March 31 rose 56.7 per cent to 58 billion yen from 37.1 billion yen in 1976.

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The company's sales rose 11.7 per cent to 555 billion yen from 496 billion yen in 1976. The profit margin rose 10 per cent to 10.5 per cent.

(FUK), the aluminum and non-ferrous metals group, today posted a consolidated net profit for 1976 of 132.7 million francs (\$31.3 million), practically wiping out a consolidated loss in 1975 of 150.1 million francs.

PUEK said consolidated cash flow totaled 1,039 billion francs, compared with 399.4 billion francs in 1976. PUEK intends to distribute a net dividend of 5 francs a share for 1976, unchanged.

Krupp Loss Narrows

BOCHUM, West Germany, May 26 (AP-DJ)—Net loss of Fried. Krupp AG Hoesch-Werk AG in 1976 was 37.5 million Deutsche marks, down from 45 million DM in 1975, while sales rose almost 17 per cent to 3,043 billion DM from 2,618 billion DM.

Robert M. Minrop, management board chairman, told a press conference today.

Mr. Minrop characterized the 1976 result as disappointing but satisfactory insofar as it represented a turnaround in the earnings situation. The operating loss in 1976 narrowed to 83 million marks from 144 million marks the previous year.

The improvement would have been more pronounced, Mr. Minrop said, but for the sharp fall in mass-produced steel prices in the latter half of the year. The first few months of this year showed no improvement, he added, and the short-time work introduced in the final quarter of 1976 would have to be maintained for the time being.

Industry Output Up 1% Pace of Activity Slows

May 26 (AP-DJ)—Industrial activity in Japan ended at a slower pace than in the prior month, the International Trade and Commerce Agency said today in a report.

The agency's April index of manufacturing activity per cent from March 54 per cent from a year ago to stand at 132.0. The index, however, had shown a rise, 6.9 per cent from the prior month, the agency said.

The bulk of the overall increase was due to a sharp rise in investment in the shipping sector to an adjusted 255 million yen in the first quarter of 1977, up from 150 million in the first quarter of 1976.

Investment in both British manufacturing and distributive and service industries, except shipping, fell in the first quarter of 1977 but this is not thought to indicate a reversal of the recent rising trend, the Department of Industry said.

In the manufacturing industry, capital expenditure fell to 4410 million from 4422 million in the previous three months, but it was still above a year earlier's 4402 million.

Capital spending by distributive and service industries in the first three months of 1977 fell to 4476 million from 4486 million in the prior quarter but it was above 4452 million a year earlier.

ICI Net Drops

LONDON, May 26 (AP-DJ)—Net earnings of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. declined in the first quarter to 570 million from 578 million in the same quarter of last year, the company reported today.

Sales, however, increased to 51.9 billion from 49.9 billion, ICI said.

Courtauld's Profit Up

MEANWILE, Courtauld's, the textile manufacturer, reported net profit of 545.1 million in the year ended March 31, up from 525.3 million a year earlier.

Sales rose to 11.5 billion from 11.1 billion, Courtauld's set a total dividend of 10.35 pence, up from 9.39 pence.

Bass Charrington Results

Bass Charrington Ltd. showed a profit of 57 million in the first quarter ended April 9, up from 53.5 million in the year earlier period, the company said today.

Sales were 468.7 million, up from 462.4 million.

Indexed Investing Pays Dividends

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT)—Earlier this month, David Hunter, chairman of the Securities Industry Association and president of the brokerage firm of Parkes, Hunter, Inc. of Pittsburgh, termed a trend toward the investment by money managers in mutual funds designed to mirror the moves of the Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks a "total cop-out."

He added that the trend was the "ultimate insult" to securities analysts, asserting that the so-called index funds illustrated a trend toward "mediocrity and against creativity and individualism."

Nevertheless, figures recording the performance of bank and insurance company commingled stock funds for the last four months, for five years and for the period 1968 through April 30 show that managers at these institutions were generally less successful in managing money than they would have been had they invested in index funds.

For the four months, the commingled common stock funds of 178 banks monitored by Computer Directions Advisors showed a drop of 8.1 per cent and those of 35 insurance companies, 7.8 per cent, while the S&P 500 dropped only 7.1 per cent.

For the five years, the banks were down 7.3 per cent and the 35 insurance companies down 4.9 per cent, while the S&P 500 was up 10.3 per cent. For 1968 onward, the banks were up 22.7 per cent and the insurance companies rose 21.4 per cent. The S&P 500, however, nearly doubled those results with a gain of 41.9 per cent.

All figures in the survey are cumulative and assume all dividends to have been reinvested.

Banks and insurance companies also have commingled fixed-income funds. Banks with such funds followed by Computer Directions number 130. The average bank loss in this sort of account for the four months was 0.1 per cent compared with a loss of 1.3 per cent for the Salomon Brothers bond index.

The banks gained 42.8 per cent in the five years as compared with 39.3 per cent for the Salomon index and the banks were up 80.6 per cent for the period 1968 through April 30 compared with a gain of 73.5 per cent for the Salomon index. Seven insurance companies did even better on commingled fixed interest accounts, averaging gains of 0.5, 36.8 and 53.2 per cent, respectively, in the same periods.

One interesting fact emerging from the data is that fixed income accounts have outperformed equity accounts in the period beginning with 1968—and by a substantial degree. Some regard this result as atypical in that stocks have outperformed bonds over the last half century. However, others who would agree that stocks may be better long-term investments when decades are involved are not convinced that the period of superior returns for fixed-income securities is over.

Additional data from Computer Directions shows that in the last five years the big commingled common stock funds clearly did worse than the small ones. On the other hand, the larger fixed-income funds easily outperformed the smaller ones.

U.S. Deficit in Trade Soars to Record High

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP)—Imports of oil, high-priced coffee and transportation equipment contributed to another record U.S. monthly trade deficit of \$2.6 billion in April, the Commerce Department reported today.

America's trade deficit for the first four months of 1977 totals more than \$8.5 billion, far eclipsing the previous 12-month record deficit of \$6.4 billion in 1972.

Carter administration officials blame the huge deficit on the continuing need to import expensive oil from member nations of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, and say U.S. trade with the rest of the world remains in good shape.

Fred Bergsten, an assistant Treasury Secretary, said in a speech in New York today that the United States could have a deficit of \$20 billion this year, which would be more than three times the deficit of 1972.

The amount of oil imports in April declined from March, but were still the biggest single expense by far on the U.S. import list.

The Commerce Department said oil imports during the month totaled nearly 288 million barrels at a cost of nearly \$5.2 billion, \$400 million less than in March.

The agency said imports during April totaled \$12.583 billion while exports totaled \$9.97 billion, leaving a deficit for the month of \$2.613 billion, the largest ever recorded. The previous high monthly deficit of \$2.387 billion was set last month.

While oil imports declined slightly in April, the Commerce Department said this was more than offset by increases of \$84 million in imports of coffee, \$128 million in machinery and transportation equipment, and \$26 million in imports of sugar, along with increases in other categories as well.

While imports increased about 1 per cent during the month, exports declined about 1 per cent, largely because of lower shipments of manufactured goods and other non-agricultural products.

Stock Prices Close Mixed On Big Board

NEW YORK, May 26 (NYT)—Prices closed mixed on the New York Stock Exchange today with blue chips rebounding as a group from recent severe losses.

The Dow Jones industrial average rose 4.83 points to 908.07. At 3 p.m., it was up 1.19. It had plunged a total of 38.87 points in the five previous sessions.

Declining issues led gainers by about 765 to about 630.

Volume totaled 18.62 million shares, down from 20.71 million shares yesterday.

Analysts tended to attribute the industrial average gain largely to bargain hunting among depressed issues. They added that some investors had planned earlier to buy if the index retreated toward the 900 level.

Brokers said investors generally continued to be troubled by rising interest rates, spiraling inflation and some uncertainty about the economic outlook. Many analysts look for another prime rate increase tomorrow by Citibank, which raised its rate to 8 1/2 from 8 1/4 per cent two weeks ago, setting off a general increase.

One of the most prominent winners was Allied Chemical, up 1 7/8 to 47 1/8. Textron Inc. said it has reached an understanding with Allied to buy a block of 2.7 million Allied shares from Solvay & Cie. of Brussels. This would represent 9.6 per cent of outstanding Allied shares.

Some big name issues, which have been under heavy liquidation pressure, also attracted buyers. IBM rose 7 7/8 to 249. Eastman Kodak 3 3/4 to 58 3/4 and General Motors 5 5/8 to 67 1/4.

Pizza Hut rose 1 3/8 to 28 3/8 after PepsiCo announced it will begin merger negotiations with Pizzini Hut in a deal that would involve an exchange of stock. PepsiCo rose 1 1/4 to 19 1/2.

Phillips Petroleum, which expects better second quarter earnings, rose 7 7/8 to 87 1/8 and American Stores gained 1 to 31 3/4 after boosting its dividend.

Stocks on the American Stock Exchange closed lower in light trading. The Amex index rose 0.03 to 112.89.

Major Shortages Seen Possible

Study in U.S. Warns Against Steel Imports

NEW YORK, May 26 (AP-DJ)—Sharpening its campaign against low-price steel imports, the American Iron and Steel Institute (AISI) released yesterday a major study criticizing the export tactics of foreign steelmakers.

In an apparent response to the industry's stepped-up import campaign, a top executive of Japan's largest steel producer said in an interview yesterday that his company intends voluntarily to pursue "orderly marketing" practices, which could limit its exports to the United States.

The steel-trade study, which had been commissioned by the AISI last year, was formally presented at the trade group's annual meeting by Edgar Speer, chairman of U.S. Steel Corp. and of the AISI.

The study warned that if imports increase from last year's 14.3 million tons they could threaten the steel industry's ability to finance new domestic steelmaking capacity, leaving the nation vulnerable to a "major shortage" of steel between 1980 and 1985.

Mr. Speer told reporters that the steel industry has not finally determined what precise steps it will take the administration and Congress to take to reduce the level of imports, which it argues are often sold here below cost.

Mr. Speer said, however, that the industry might request some form of "quantitative quotas" on a "short-term basis," while it awaits multilateral discussion of longer-term solutions to steel trade problems.

Dumping Alleged

The study argues that last year Japanese producers were selling steel in the United States at prices which were \$35 to \$45 a ton below estimated Japanese average costs of production. Mr. Speer termed this practice "dumping."

The American industry's focus on Japan brought a response from Hiroshi Saito, president of Nippon Steel U.S.A. Inc., the U.S. affiliate of Japan's largest steelmaker.

Mr. Saito said in an interview in New York that Nippon and other major Japanese steelmakers "are going to have to adjust our exports to the United States in such a manner that the import share won't drastically change from the share in past years."

Mr. Saito added: "If I were to make a bold prediction, I would say that the market share of imports in the United States will not exceed 15 per cent during 1977." Last year, imports accounted for about 14 per cent of total U.S. consumption.

The Japanese executive indicated that major Japanese producers would prefer voluntary limitation on their exports to the United States to more drastic trade restraints which might be imposed.

Excess Capacity Seen

The steel study argues that there will be 36 million tons of excess steelmaking capacity by 1980 because of rapid expansion abroad, especially by the Japanese. The study predicts that the "most likely" level of consumption in 1980 will be 622 million tons.

But because of the excess capacity experienced during this decade, existing capacity will be scrapped and expansion plans postponed. This will make steel shortages likely by 1985.

The study projects that the "most likely" level of steel consumption in 1985 will be 776 million tons, slightly above production targets of 773 million tons. Shortages may be severe in the United States, where the study projects a capacity shortage of 23 million tons in 1985.

Nippon Steel's Mr. Saito, however, disputed the study's projection of Japan's steelmaking capacity in 1980. He said that because of recent cutbacks in expansion plans, Japan's total capacity may reach "barely" 160 million tons, rather than the 190 million tons cited in the report.

Pemex Is Seeking Up to \$9 Billion

MEXICO CITY, May 26 (Reuters)—Pemex, the Mexican state oil corporation, expects to borrow between \$8 billion and \$9 billion by 1982, almost all from U.S. and other foreign banks, Pemex sources said today.

This sum, about two-thirds of its total investment program, would be a major factor in efforts to increase oil exports to 1.1 million barrels a day in this period from around 700,000 at present, the sources said.

The corporation has said it is almost certain it has discovered a second major oil field, promising an oil boom which will bring in about \$20 billion in foreign exchange in the next six years.

U.S. Law Is Said to Apply To Alien State-Owned Firms

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP-DJ)—Corporations owned by foreign governments are subject to federal labor laws in their U.S. operations, the National Labor Relations Board (NLRB) ruled yesterday.

The unanimous decision, in a case involving the Chicago branch of the State Bank of India, reverses a 10-year policy that denied the protection of federal law to U.S. workers who wanted to organize unions, bargain collectively or strike at companies owned by foreign governments.

The board ordered that the bank's Chicago employees be allowed to vote on whether they wish to be represented by the union.

The policy of the NLRB has been to decline to assert jurisdiction over U.S. companies that have a "close relationship" with a foreign government. The Indian bank argued, and the NLRB's Chicago office agreed, that the bank should be exempt from the board's jurisdiction under this doctrine, because 92 per cent of its stock is owned by the Reserve Bank of India, an agency of the Indian government.

However, the union appealed to the five-member board, saying federal labor laws do not provide such an exemption. Moreover, so many foreign companies with U.S. operations have been nationalized in recent years, the union said, that applying the traditional exemption would turn the many U.S. workers they employ into "second-class citizens."

In agreeing with the union, the board said the only employers specifically exempted from the National Labor Relations Act are the U.S. government, Federal Reserve banks, wholly owned government corporations, and local governments. These entities may recognize and deal with unions among their employees, but unlike other employers, they are not legally bound to do so and the NLRB cannot force them to do so.

Textile Industry In Britain Said Now Recovered

LONDON, May 26 (AP-DJ)—The International Wool Secretariat (IWS) said today that Britain's wool textile industry has recovered its buoyancy after two years of recession and views the future with renewed confidence.

The Wool Secretariat, which represents wool growers and textile manufacturers and marketers was quoting Michael Roberts, chairman of the Wool Textile Delegation, in a luncheon address earlier this week at Bradford, northern England. The delegation is the wool textile industry's trade organization.

Mr. Roberts said that improvement in the industry had been well maintained in the past 12 months and most companies had returned to full activity and profitability.

They could now begin to reap the benefit of capital investment they continued to make during the "darkest days" of the last few years, he added, according to the IWS.

Company Report

Revenue/Profits in Millions of Dollars			
	1977	1976	
J. P. Stevens			
Revenue (millions)	393.8	385.1	
Profits (millions)	9.4	11.1	
Per Share	0.80	0.95	
Six Months			
Revenue (millions)	728.1	679.2	
Profits (millions)	17.1	20.4	
Per Share	1.46	1.75	

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 The Arab and Morgan Grenfell
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 Banca Commerciale Italiana
 Banca del Gottardo
 Banca della Svizzera Italiana
 Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
 Banco di Roma per la Svizzera
 Bank Julius Baer International Limited
 Bank Gutzwiler, Kurz, Buegener
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 Bank Mees & Hope NV
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 Banque Belge pour l'Industrie S.A.
 Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
 Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
 Banque de l'Union Européenne
 Banque de Neufville, Schlumberger,
 Mallet
 Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
 Banque du Benelux
 Banque Française du Commerce
 Extérieur
 Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.
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 & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
 Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
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COMPANY	INDUS.	1974-77 HIGH-LOW	CLOS. PRICE May 26	MON-WED. HIGH-LOW	P/E	B YIELD (%)	EARN. PER SHR.— 74, 75, 76	SHRS. OUT- (000)	LATEST COMPANY N
AQUITAINE	Petrol.	397 = 237	269	266 — 238	3	5.6	42.83 — 89.14	83,00c	As of June 1, Aquitaine Co. div. payments: 98.32 per sh.
ASSUR. GROUPE PARIS.	Insurance	318 = 240	237.58	227.50 — 226.50	8	4.8	9.94 — 13.27	28.22	AGP S.A.—Cte du Midl mer, April (Group already hold- Expend. group turnover Fr. 3 billion (up 20% v.s. '76) Net profit of 59.3 MF in 170,000 Fr. loss in '75.
BOUYGUES	Construct.	387 = 240	351	359.50 — 348.50	14	5.7	47.50 — 50.75	25.92c	1,686
BSN GERVAIS DANONE.	Glass/food	786 = 362	405	407 — 403	—	6.2	192 — 28.28 — 34.39c	2,332	Chargers Réunion div. for Fr. 11.70 per share (vs. '77 1st quarter group share of Fr. 198 MF; 37.5% is '76 net profit = Fr. 69.10 mil MF; div. up to Fr. 7.40 '96).
CHARGEURS REUNIS ...	Shipping Air trans.	298 = 189	105	140 — 130.10	8	5.1	9.30 — 16.36	16.41	1,856
CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE...	Public works	192 = 81.70	95	94.90 — 85.90	5	7.4	9.74 — 11.18	18.00c	1,673
CREDIT COMM. FRANÇ.	Bank	161.50 = 85.50	84	84 — 84	5	8.1	19.02 — 16.36	15.85	5,758
CREDIT INDUST. COMM.	Bank	147 = 74	75.85	76 — 75	7	8.7	8.60 — 6.77	19.84	4,328
CREDIT DU NORD	Bank	95 = 50	51	51.10 — 51	8	10.8	6.72 — 5.34	6.64c	4,900
CREUSOT-LOIRE	Heavy ind	178 = 70	74	75.70 — 71	8	10.8	15.98 — 26.13	1.40c	3,884
EURAFRANCE	Holding	207 = 124.50	127.18	127.50 — 125.50	3	6.7	— (non sign.)	34.50	2,793
FERODO S.A.F.	Autom. Equip.	488.90 = 299	333	343 — 342	11	5.3	42.10 — 23.66	29.27c	1,407
GEN. OCCIDENTALE	Holding	193 = 102	174.50	174.50 — 173.50	6	3.2	—	26.94c	2,804
IMETAL	Mining	124.70 = 70.50	77	78 — 75.50	32	4.3	7.39 — 17.97	2.44c	7,844
MOET-HENNESSY	Beverag.	651 = 348	317.29	316 — 304.50	20	2.5	31.77	—	11,00c
NORD (Compagnie du)...	Holding	26.20 = 17.90	16	16.40 — 17.30	62	7.8	2.08 — 0.18	0.29	13,615
PECHELBRONN	Hold. (fin.)	88.10 = 63.20	70	70 — 66.80	7	8.6	11.71 — 4.59	10.78	2,825
PECHINEY-UG-KUHLM...	Chem.-min	119 = 62.40	66	66 — 66.95	—	7.4	14.50 — 29.50	— 630c	15,162
PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN.	Holding	469.80 = 188	234	238 — 229.50	4	4.3	71.84 — 38.24	54.71c	9,051
RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.) ...	Petrol.	129.70 = 64	70.20	71.90 — 71	—	—	13.84	—	5,450
REDOUTE	Mail order	723 = 506	549	550 — 525	16	2.7	35.94 — 35.87	37.18c	926
ROBECO	Investm. Comp.	384 = 310	266.80	374.70 — 379.50	—	—	(not relevant)	—	22,572
SKIS-ROSSIGNOL	Ski manuf	1980 = 1220	1424	1445 — 1483	27	1.8	14.64 — 71.76	28.78	266

(B) Ytd consol. not included

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France: Banque Nationale de Paris.
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I wish to open a CONCENTRA investment account with regular reinvestment of distributions. Please send me the necessary documents.

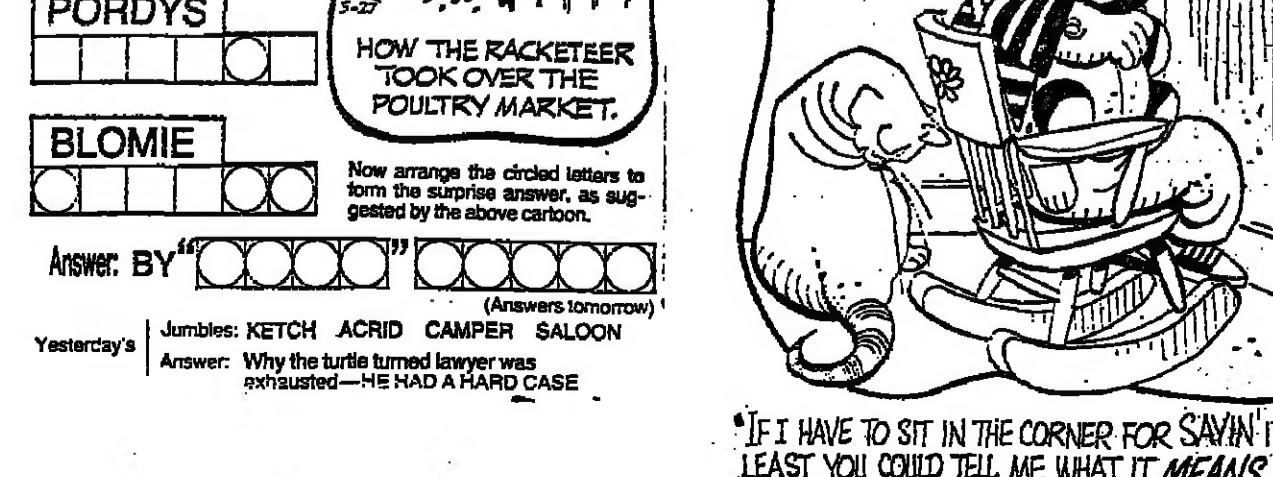
* Please delete whichever is inapplicable
My cheque for _____ is enclosed.
Information Please send me, without obligation, free literature on CONCENTRA and the investment account.

Name _____ IHT 25-877
(Please use block letters) Surnames
Address _____
Street _____
Code Number _____ Town _____ Country _____
Signature _____ Date _____

 **Concentra**
of Deutscher Investment-Trust

A 12x12 crossword puzzle grid. The grid contains 66 numbered squares, indicating the starting positions for words. The numbers are as follows:

- Row 1: 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
- Row 2: 13, 14, 15
- Row 3: 16, 17, 18
- Row 4: 19, 20, 21
- Row 5: 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31
- Row 6: 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37
- Row 7: 38, 39, 40
- Row 8: 41, 42, 43
- Row 9: 44, 45, 46, 47, 48
- Row 10: 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59
- Row 11: 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65
- Row 12: 66, 67, 68



spade king and a spade. On the next ♠ East tried the effect with the eight, but it South overruled w and could not be p scoring the club jack when he led his last ruffed with the club led the last diamond some jack of clubs p king to win the l and bring home a l a ble contract.

West would have contract with a tr rather obvious choice of the bidding. And failed to find that needed a favorable r tion and a miracl suit: West had to king-queen-ten which 30 chance.

NORTH
♦ 7K85
♠ J98832
♣ A352

EAST
♦ QJ10982
♥ QJ106
♣ A Q
♠ 866

SOUTH
♦ AK54
♥ A742
♠ 86
♣ 9742

Neither side was vulnerable. The bid-
ding:

West.	North.	East.	South.
Pass.	Pass.	1 ♠	Pass.
2 ♠	3 NT.	3 ♠	Pass.
4 ♠	5 ♠	Pass.	4 ♠.
Pass.	5 ♠	Pass.	Pass.
Dbf.	Pass.	Pass.	Pass.

West led the suit seven.

Keith Temple
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